

## Army breaks up crowd at Algiers mosque

ALGIER (AP) — Army commandos scattered a crowd praying Friday outside a mosque that serves as a bastion on Islamic fundamentalism targeted in the six-week state of emergency. About 50 commandos bearing assault rifles drove in military vehicles to the Al Sunna mosque in the working-class Bab Al Oued neighbourhood as prayers were being conducted inside. The vehicles scattered thousands of people praying in the street outside the mosque, and many worshippers fled in panic, witnesses said. No injuries were reported. The remaining worshippers were eventually ordered by mosque officials. The military vehicles took up positions near the building and the troops trained their weapons on the balconies. After receiving promises from mosque officials that no demonstrations would follow the prayers, the soldiers retreated to neighbouring streets and allowed the worship to continue. Premier Sid Ahmed Ghazali meanwhile announced that he would present two bills before the National Assembly, one to force financial disclosures by high-ranking officials and the other to combat lying by public figures.



# Jordan Times

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## Iraq acknowledges it possessed 'supergun'

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraq has admitted that it had been building a "supergun" that Western intelligence agencies had suspected, diplomats said Friday. A Western diplomat showed a document that Iraq had filed with the U.N. Special Commission in charge of destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. In the document, Iraq admitted having a gun barrel that was more than 52.5 metres long and had a barrel that was 350-mm wide. The diplomat said that the Special Commission said the gun would have been too inaccurate to be used for conventional armaments. That raised the question as to whether the gun was intended for chemical, biological or nuclear use, he said on condition of anonymity. Iraq also disclosed it had other steel tubes for advanced artillery, including one intended to be used as part of a 1,000-calibre gun, the official said. Western countries had alleged last year that Iraq had been trying to build a "supergun" that would increase its artillery fire in the region. Parts for the alleged weapon were captured by customs authorities in Greece, Turkey and Britain.

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## Barzani says 100 casualties in fresh clashes

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Kurdish rebel leader Massoud Barzani said Friday about 100 people had been killed or wounded in clashes in northern Iraq after a misunderstanding at a checkpoint between Peshmerga fighters and troops.

Mr. Barzani, in Baghdad to negotiate a peace and autonomy agreement with the government, told reporters people opposed to any deal had instigated the clashes in the towns of Sulaimaniya and Erbil.

Travellers from the north spoke of at least 30 dead and more than 100 wounded in the Kurdish administrative capital of Erbil alone and of coffins carrying the bodies of soldiers returning from Sulaimaniya.

"Yesterday there was a misunderstanding between some Peshmergas and some soldiers in one of the checkpoints near Sulaimaniya," Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leader Barzani said.

"It was not a problem between the Kurdish Front (umbrella group) and the government," he added.

"It was a misunderstanding first that some people tried to use it against us, to use it against the agreement, to use it against the negotiations."

Mr. Barzani, who is leading the talks for the Kurdish Front eight-party alliance, said "about 100 were killed and wounded" from both sides.

He said Peshmergas were now cooperating with the authorities and peace had been restored to Sulaimaniya.

Travellers from the north said Erbil, where the government administrative headquarters were set on fire, was quiet.

Pentagon and Bush administration officials said Friday Iraq's army clashed with Kurds in the two northern cities but Baghdad does not appear to have violated a western warning against attacking Kurds.

Defence Department spokesman Pete Williams said the fighting, which started with Kurdish demonstrations in Erbil and Sulaimaniya, appeared to be over. He could not confirm a U.N. report in Geneva that there were 500 casualties.

Mr. Williams told Reuters that no clashes occurred in a protective security zone for Kurds near the Turkish border.

U.S.-led coalition states have warned the Iraqi government to keep its forces out of the "security zone," where half a million Kurds are resettling after fleeing in the wake of a failed rebellion.

"The fighting does not appear to have violated coalition warnings not to attack the Kurds," said an administration official who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Williams would not go that far, but said the clashes began with protests by Kurds against food distribution and other problems in northern Iraq.

"It started as demonstrations by Kurds," said Mr. Williams. He and other officials said the fighting did not appear to result from any sweep by Iraqi forces for dissidents.

Iraq has told the United Nations it was making a "controlled response" to the situation and assured U.N. officials it would not make reprisals, according to diplomats.

Meanwhile, the United Nations appealed to both sides for restraint and Kurdish rebel leaders were trying to calm the situation, a U.N. official in Geneva said.

The fighting broke out in Erbil Wednesday when a demonstration against large hikes in food prices, spun out of control and shooting erupted, said Sylvana Fox, a spokeswoman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' office.

Clashes with security forces there spread to other areas, including Sulaimaniya, the largest city in Iraqi Kurdistan with a population of 750,000, and Penjwin.

## Crown Prince, citing settlement, stresses need to achieve peace

There will not be any territory to talk about if opportunity is not taken up by all parties

AMMAN (J.T.) — There is an opportunity at hand for peace in the region that all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict should take advantage of, and if peace is not achieved this year then the occupied territories will be "something unrecognisable" as a result of Israel's settlement activities, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Friday.

Interviewed on CBS Television one day after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker began his fifth mission to the Middle East since March, the Crown Prince said Jordan was ready to carry out its role in the peace process, but such a role will never make up for

Palestinian representation in the process.

The Crown Prince also expressed hope that Syria's acceptance of American compromise proposals would mean intense diplomatic activity in the peace process.

Following are CBS questions and the Crown Prince's answers: Question: The Syrians have given a clear signal of their willingness to participate. Is Jordan ready to send the same kind of signal?

Answer: When we meet Secretary Baker I think that we will continue the positive signals we have given all along. Yes indeed, Jordan will do its share in the peace process. We are expecting of course the Palestinians who are

key players in this also to participate and I think that the Syrian proposal will mean intense diplomatic activity to see that realisation.

Q: The Palestinians, the big question I guess, especially for the Jordanians, (is): Will you have to endorse a Palestinian presence at proposed peace negotiations that would include the PLO?

A: It's clearly up to the Palestinians to choose their own representatives. They are the issue as far as the people under occupation are concerned and as His Majesty (King Hussein) said to Time magazine the other day no amount of pontificating from out-



side the region will bring peace. It is the people directly concerned who have to choose their representatives. I think the way is clearly open for there.

Q: There is widespread support however still for the PLO, especially in your country. Will you be able to refuse their presence at a proposed peace negotiation?

A: You know when Secretary Baker and others visited the region in the past they met with activists in the occupied territories and I think the contacts with the PLO are very clearly understood by all concerned, including

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## Israeli soldier killed in Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A taxi driven by a resident of the occupied Gaza Strip ran into a group of hit-and-run soldiers Friday, killing one and wounding another.

Police said the incident at the Nitzanin junction north of the Israeli city of Ashkelon may have been a deliberate attack.

"The cab strayed from its lane, hit the soldiers and continued north," the spokesman said. The second soldier was slightly wounded and given treatment on the spot.

Police said they knew the identity of the driver and were searching for him. Israeli Radio said they were using helicopters.

Israeli forces shot to death an armed Palestinian in the occupied West Bank town of Jenin, the army said Thursday.

## Egypt suggests reciprocal ends to settlement and Arab boycott

Baker upbeat after talks in Syria, but Israeli leaders rule out early agreement

ALEXANDRIA (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak proposed Friday that Israel stop building settlements in the occupied territories in exchange for an end to Arab boycotts of the Jewish state.

Such reciprocal steps to build confidence between the traditional enemies would spur along the search for peace in the Middle East the United States is leading, Mr. Mubarak said.

At his side, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker endorsed the idea, similar to one suggested this week by leaders of the seven main industrial democracies but criticised by Israel.

Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Baker and Amr Musa, Egypt's foreign minister, spoke with journalists after two hours of meetings. Mr. Baker arrived earlier in the day from Syria, where he announced the acquiescence of President

Hafer Al Assad in a U.S. plan to organise a regional peace conference.

"What worries me is the building of new settlements in occupied territories," Mr. Mubarak said.

"I think and I believe if Israel could suspend building settlements in the occupied territories, I believe the Arab states should take reciprocal steps by suspending the boycott. These steps could take us away much more progress in the peace process."

Mr. Baker gave his backing to Mr. Mubarak's call for the mutual confidence-building measures, an idea proposed by the Group of Seven in London this week.

"If steps like that could be taken...the mutual desire to improve the climate for negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours are a follow-up objec-

tive of the peace conference that we have been seeking to arrange," he said.

"Negotiations, of course, between Israel and her Arab neighbours, and between Israel and the Palestinians, which are the follow-on objective of the peace conference we've been seeking to arrange."

Egypt already has endorsed the U.S. effort, for a peace conference to be sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union. After one session, it would be dissolved into bilateral negotiations between Israeli delegations and separate Arab groups, one of which would include Palestinians.

Syria had wanted a conference under auspices of the United Nations. It accepted a U.N. representative who could only take

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## U.N. team leaves Iraq with Iraqi pledge, data

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A U.N. team hunting for evidence of a nuclear weapons programme left Friday with a pledge that Iraq had revealed all its nuclear secrets and a mound of data to sift through.

The team, whose findings are likely to have a crucial bearing on U.N. threats to attack Iraq, will debrief in Vienna Tuesday — two days before a July 25 deadline for full disclosure.

"I was sent here to verify an Iraqi declaration," team leader Dimitri Periccos told reporters as he left his hotel. The verification has been made, the data has been collected. It will be assessed and passed on to the Security Council.

Mr. Periccos told journalists late Thursday that he expected the team's report to be ready by the end of next week.

Iraq, which must declare and

scrap its weapons of mass destruction under the terms of the Gulf war ceasefire, initially concealed evidence of uranium enrichment programme.

Under pressure from Washington and the Security Council it admitted such a programme existed but said it was for peaceful scientific research and that it had only succeeded in producing half a kilogramme of slightly enriched uranium.

The five permanent members of the Security Council, unconvinced, gave it until July 25 to tell all — a deadline reinforced by a U.S. threat to attack.

Iraq gave Mr. Periccos a formal pledge Thursday that it had revealed all there was to know about its nuclear secrets.

"We have got the pledges from the International Atomic Energy Commission, (IAEA) heads," Mr. Periccos said, adding that

Iraq had been cooperative in providing information.

"I think that we have made enough progress... enough to be able to go back and say I have enough data to evaluate to try to see what is happening."

The Vienna-based IAEA Thursday condemned Iraq for clandestinely producing enriched uranium, and said it was unclear if all facilities for enriching the nuclear substance had been detected.

After a special meeting, the IAEA board of governors declared that Iraq had violated an agreement with the agency "by not submitting nuclear material and relevant facilities in its uranium enrichment programme" for inspection.

It was the first time that a party to the 1969 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had been condemned by the IAEA for

concealing such a programme. The Vienna-based U.N. agency was transmitting its conclusions to the Security Council.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix told reporters that "theoretically" Iraq's membership in the organisation could be suspended, but that so far there had been no such proposal.

He said his agency had already suspended its technical assistance to Iraq.

Mr. Blix said that, based on what the U.N. team in Iraq has been able to inspect, Iraq no longer has the capacity to produce enriched uranium. But he added that he could not say if there were sites the team had not inspected.

He added the Iraqis had declared they possess about half a kilogramme of low-enriched

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## Political pluralism, economy are priorities for government

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Having secured the confidence of the legislative authority, the priorities of Prime Minister Taher Masri's government will be accelerating the work of the executive authority to build political pluralism and democracy and address the economic problems of the country, cabinet minister said Friday.

"Democracy and public freedoms are already established principles in the Kingdom and the government will work on erasing every legislation which contradicts with this fact," said Ali Suheimat, deputy prime minister and minister of transport and telecommunications.

On the economic front, Mr.

Speaking at the Jordan Times Friday, one day after the government won a vote of confidence from the Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Suheimat said the government recognises the importance of achieving a state of Arab unity but sees the "building of Jordan as healthy state as a precondition to this higher objective."

The cabinet will live up to the promises made in its policy statement to Parliament as well as the explanations given by Prime Minister Masri in the Lower House Thursday, he said. "The focus of the cabinet will be to membership and none of the founding members is convicted of felony."

Suheimat said: "We are still working with the budget of the former government. We have to prepare a new budget that would translate (the policy statement) to reality in practical terms." Within a week, the government is expected to present the final form of a new draft law on political parties and press and publications to Parliament and amending existing legislation to erase "contradictions with the spirit and practice of democracy," Mr. Suheimat said.

The law on political parties will clear the way for legalisation of political groups as long as each has a predetermined minimum

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## Confidence vote — another step in Jordan's democratic march

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan's budding democracy has taken another major step forward with the formal endorsement by Parliament of the government of Prime Minister Taher Masri, ending four weeks of hectic political hickory and uncertainty.

The vote of confidence in the Lower House of Parliament Thursday capped three days of intense debate during which deputies variously criticised and supported the government policy presented to them a week earlier, issued demands and, in some cases, levelled outright attacks against the cabinet headed by Mr. Masri.

The biggest test Mr. Masri

faced was whether any substantial number of deputies would be swayed by the 23-member Muslim Brotherhood, which put up a strong opposition to the government after refusing to join it. The Brotherhood needed 18 additional votes to its own to have a majority in the 80-member Lower House and deny the government a vote of confidence.

session (Mr. Gammo is visiting the Soviet Union). A split-up of the votes showed that Mr. Masri secured: — All 17 votes of his own National Bloc; (Nayef Hadid, Mohammed Ali Dardour, Suleiman Arar, Qasem Obaidat, Samir Kassar, Abdullah Zureiqat, Ziyad Shweikh, Hisham Sharari, Abdul

See page 4 for Prime Minister Taher Masri's speech to the Lower House Thursday

When it came to voting on Thursday, however, 47 deputies voted in favour of the government and 31 against. One deputy — Youssef Mbeideen from Karak — abstained, and another, Abdul Baqi Gammo, did not attend the

Karim Kabariti, Salameh Qweiri, Nawaf Khawaldeh, Saad Hael Sronr, Mohammed Al Zaben, Faisal Ben Jazi, Nader Dheirat, Abdullh Ensour and Mr. Masri

(Continued on page 5)

## FAO: Iraq faces famine

ROME (R) — Iraq could face famine unless it is allowed to buy billions of dollars' worth of food, the United Nations said Friday.

Edouard Saouma, director general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Agency (FAO), said Iraq was threatened by a "wide-spread and acute food crisis which (could) gradually cause massive starvation throughout the country."

"Suitable arrangements should be urgently worked out to enable Iraq to finance the purchase of its food imports for 1991-2 estimated at a cost of \$2.64 billion," he said in a statement.

The agency also called for international contributions of \$500 million to make up for critical shortages of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides which it said could jeopardise next season's harvest.

The U.N. is searching for ways to let Baghdad earn enough to pay for food imports without undermining sanctions imposed by the Security Council after Iraq invaded Kuwait last August.

The Group of Seven industrial nations pledged Tuesday to keep the trade ban until Iraq implements all relevant U.N. resolutions.

But the Security Council's Sanctions Committee is expected Monday to consider a proposal by U.N. Gulf representative Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan to allow the world body to supervise limited sales of Iraqi oil to pay for food imports.

Humanitarian imports are exempt from the embargo, and both the U.S. and Britain have indicated they would permit limited oil exports to flow if revenues were kept under U.N. control.

Iraq Thursday told a U.N. human rights panel that hundreds of children had died because of shortages of milk and vaccines caused by the embargo.

The Rome-based FAO said an agricultural survey conducted this month found the country was dangerously short of food.

It estimated Iraq's 1991 grain harvest at 1.25 million tonnes, only a third as large as last year's and said livestock and poultry supplies had also been severely cut.

Food prices are soaring, it said. The price of wheat flour has increased 48-fold since sanctions were imposed, of rice 22 times and vegetable oil 20.

## Non-Communist could lead Soviet Union — Gorbachev

LONDON (Agencies) — President Mikhail Gorbachev suggested Friday it was possible for a non-Communist to lead the Soviet Union but said his party would still retain its influence throughout the country.

Mr. Gorbachev, in an interview broadcast by Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), also said his perestroika reforms should have been started earlier and conceded he had sometimes acted "too rashly" in jettisoning old structures.

The Soviet leader, speaking after his meeting with leaders of the world's seven richest democracies, appeared to acknowledge that free elections could put a non-Communist in the country's top post for the first time since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Asked if he thought it was possible there might one day be a

non-Communist president, he said: "Some non-Communists have been elected presidents, but in most cases these are former Communists, so that some part of them remains that."

"We are creating free elections and they are providing a safeguard for our society," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev's six years of perestroika reforms have greatly diminished the role of the Soviet Communist Party, putting the country's affairs under the control of democratised state institutions instead of the party politburo.

Non-Communists have been elected to top positions, notably Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the mayors of Moscow and Leningrad. All three are former Communists but back radical change in Soviet society.

## Yugoslav army to leave Slovenia in three months

BELGRADE (Agencies) — Yugoslavia's presidency has decided to withdraw the federal army from Slovenia within three months, apparently removing the main impediment to the republic's independence drive but putting further pressure on secessionist Croatia.

The decision also is a victory for Serbia, which said it would not object to Slovenia's secession if Croatia were kept within the Yugoslav federation.

The pull-out will start immediately, said Borisav Jovic, Serbia's representative on the eight-member presidency, which comprises representatives from each of the six republics and two provinces.

"The Yugoslav army should not be stationed in those parts of the country where it is considered

an occupation force," he told Belgrade Television. "We think that by this move we have made a significant step towards the peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis."

Janez Drnovsek, Slovenia's representative on the presidency said on Slovenian Television: "This is a historic decision for Slovenia."

It was not immediately clear whether the army would follow the directive. The presidency is the nominal supreme commander of the federal military, but the army has largely ignored orders from above in secessionist crisis.

The army's officer corps is dominated by Serbs, who are long-time ethnic foes of Croats. Serbia resists Croatia's secession because large number of ethnic Serbs live in that republic.

## Dr. Hassan Darwish

General Surgery Specialist — Bashir Hospital (formerly) Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (FRCS)

announces the opening of his clinic at Jabal Hussein, Firas Circle intersection, De La Salle College downhill, Al Fairouzah Centre Building.

Clinic telephone: 655648, residence tel. 680390.



## Kidnappers demand release of Hamadis, warn Germany

BEIRUT (AP) — Kidnappers of American hostages have demanded the release of two Lebanese brothers held in German jails, warning of "grave consequences" if their demands are not met.

In a statement Thursday, Islamic Jihad group in Beirut indirectly threatened German interests unless Mohammad Ali Hamadi and his brother Abbas were freed.

The group also issued a photo of American hostage Terry Anderson, raising questions about his safety. Mr. Anderson, 43, the longest-held among the 13 Westerners believed held in Lebanon, was kidnapped more than six years ago.

In Washington, the State Department had no immediate comment on the kidnappers' statement. But privately, an official said it was "obvious" to make any connection between Mr. Anderson and the Hamadi brothers.

The official called Mr. Anderson's detention "unlawful and barbaric" while pointing out the Hamadi brothers have been convicted under German law.

The kidnappers' statement came one day after the German supreme court upheld the murder conviction of Mohammad Ali Hamadi. He is serving a life sentence of the slaying of U.S. sailor Robert Stethem during the June 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner.

The statement also came three days after Mr. Hamadi's brother Abbas was stabbed in a prison in Saarland State. German police said he suffered minor wounds. Abbas Hamadi, 31, was con-

victed in April 1988 and sentenced to 13 years in prison by a Dusseldorf court for kidnapping two Germans in Lebanon in an attempt to gain freedom for his brother. The two Germans were later released.

A German Justice Department spokesman, Matthias Weckert, dismissed the kidnappers' claims that the Hamadi brothers are being tortured.

Willi Fundermann, spokesman for Germany's federal criminal police, said Friday the only threat the government has seen is as reported in this morning's newspapers, nothing direct.

"But the government is taking measures, of course, against those threats," Mr. Fundermann said. "We would not talk about these measures."

In Damascus, Secretary of State James Baker said he had discussed the subject of hostage-taking generally with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in their 2½ hour meeting Thursday.

Mr. Baker said he was unaware of any of the details accompanying the release of the photograph of Mr. Anderson, but added that if there was a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, "I can't help but think that would move us away from hostage-taking."

Mr. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, was seized in Beirut on March 16, 1985.

The black-and-white photograph of Mr. Anderson showed him from the chest up, wearing what appeared to be a roll-neck sweater over a T-shirt. He had a beard and was looking up and slightly away from the camera.

He was not wearing eyeglasses. The Arabic-language statement, delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut, made no mention of Mr. Anderson, or Thomas Sutherland, another American the group claims to hold.

It said: "The continuation of the maltreatment of our struggling brothers will have grave consequences."

"It is imperative that action be taken at once to preserve their lives and release them immediately."

The statement accused Germany of subjecting the Hamadis to "deliberate murder attempts in addition to various forms of physical and mental torture."

The statement also accused the United States of "persecuting our oppressed brothers" and said the United States would "bear the responsibility for all its black crimes."

This was the first statement from Islamic Jihad since November 1988, when the group accused former U.S. President Ronald Reagan of prolonging the plight of the Western hostages.

The new statement repeated the Hamadi family's accusations, made in Beirut Tuesday, that the German government was trying to kill the prisoners "without leaving incriminating evidence."

The eldest brother, Abdul Hadi Hamadi, heads the security apparatus of the fundamentalist Hizbollah.

Hizbollah is believed to be the parent organization for underground factions holding most of the 13 Westerners missing in Lebanon.



King Hassan

## King Hassan takes rest

RABAT (R) — Morocco's King Hassan has been advised by his doctors to take a rest to recover from fatigue caused by overwork.

A palace statement said: "Because of the intensity of the sovereign's domestic activities, together with his concern... with the situation on the international scene for several months, the king has decided to accept the advice of his physicians and take a period of rest."

The statement did not say for how long the king, who is 62, would rest. He attended numerous festivities marking his birthday earlier this month.

Political truce  
King Hassan has called for a political truce to force national unity before the United Nations holds a referendum on the fate of Western Sahara, party leaders said.

The referendum early next year will give voters in the former Spanish colony a choice between independence, as demanded by Polisario guerrillas, or integration with Morocco.

The king Sunday told leaders of six pro-government and opposition parties he expected the "pact between the people and the king" would be honoured until the referendum was held, a party leader who declined to be named told Reuters.

All parties support Morocco's claim to the phosphate-rich territory. Political analysts said they were expected to soft-pedal criticism on domestic issues in response to the king's request.

The parties observed a virtual political truce after King Hassan sent 350,000 unarmed Moroccan marching into Western Sahara in 1975 to oblige Spain to evacuate it.

The truce held during the ensuing war with the Polisario but began to collapse after both sides accepted a U.N. peace plan in August 1989. There has been virtually no fighting since November that year.

Opposition parties and trade unions increased criticism of the centrist government and strikes became more frequent.

One party leader said that at the meeting the king discussed "strategy for the referendum which will put the seal of international legality on Moroccan occupation."

The main opposition parties, the Socialist Union of People's Forces and the old-guard Istiqlal, have called for a special session of parliament to prepare Morocco for the referendum.

Istiqlal said it would also hold mass meetings in the next three months "to mobilise the Moroccan people with a view to preserving territorial integrity."

In its daily L'Opinion, Istiqlal said the U.N. referendum had been "overtaken by events and was no longer pertinent."

Istiqlal frequently affirms that Western Sahara is already part of Morocco and the referendum will only confirm this.

## Judge refutes panel's report on Oct. 8 killings

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli judge has challenged the findings of a government-appointed probe of the Oct. 8 massacre of Palestinians in Arab Jerusalem, saying some policemen fired needlessly during the melee that killed at least 18 Palestinians.

But he ruled against putting policemen on trial for negligence or causing death, saying he lacked ballistic evidence.

Magistrate Ezra Kama's 54 page report was the most comprehensive Israeli account to date of Oct. 8 massacre at the Haram Al Sahfir.

He suggested the tragedy stemmed from a "trivial incident" — plans by Jewish zealots to worship in the compound — and that the violence was set off by a stray teargas canister. He accused both Israelis and Palestinians of ignoring signals that could have prevented the blood-bath.

A government-appointed commission under former Mossad spy chief Zvi Zamir exonerated police of wrongful shootings in a report published Oct. 26.

At the same time, police asked Mr. Kama to conduct a separate case-by-case inquiry of the slayings. Mr. Kama's eight-month inquiry heard testimony from more than 100 policemen, wounded Jews and Palestinians, doctors and other witnesses.

Many of Mr. Kama's findings clash with the Zamir report. The Zamir report said the incident began when Muslim preachers made "violent and threatening calls," and that "many in the incited, rioting mob threw stones and metal objects from a very short range, some even wielding knives."

It said police "were caught in a life-threatening situation" through most of the 40-minute confrontation.

Mr. Kama disputed this with dramatic accounts of police firing on stone-throwers from five metres.

"Not at every point in the event did police act as a result of facing a real threat to their lives," Mr. Kama wrote in conclusions he read out in court. "The behaviour of certain policemen deviated from the realm of reasonable need to use live gunfire on fire rubber bullets."

Some gunfire was justified, he said, but some policemen opened fire on "personal initiatives," without orders.

Police commander Ezra Zion gave "conflicting versions" about pistol shots he fired through a compound gate after police had retreated, Mr. Kama said.

"It is doubtful whether there was any need for gunfire from Zion's pistol, or whether he faced 600 to 700 rioters," Mr. Kama added.

In another case, Mr. Kama suggested a police officer fired more bullets than he claimed. He quoted another policeman as saying he "never succeeded in sending any of his bullets to their address."

Mr. Kama said he found no evidence that Palestinians had axes and knives, despite repeated police claims they were threatened by such weapons.

The judge said the atmosphere was tense from the outset, with police ranged against crowds of Palestinians who were occasionally throwing stones.

Then a teargas canister was accidentally dropped or fired, and was kicked away towards a group of Muslim women. They began screaming, and the mob advanced on the police, Mr. Kama wrote.

He said a Muslim clerical official, Jamal Al Rifal, tried to calm the stone-throwers.

Mr. Kama said both sides allowed the "trivial incident," involving Jewish zealots called the Temple Mount Faithful, to get out of hand.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Bombs hurled in Istanbul ahead of Bush visit

ISTANBUL (R) — Petrol bombs were hurled at five bank branches in Istanbul Thursday night, just over a day ahead of U.S. President George Bush's visit to Turkey. The Anatolian news agency said little damage was caused and no-one was hurt. Mr. Bush is due to visit Turkey Saturday but it was not clear whether the bombings were in protest at his trip. There were no claims of responsibility but Turkey's deadliest urban guerrilla band far-left Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) has used this method of attack in the past. Turkish police, who have cracked down on Dev-Sol guerrillas ahead of the Bush visit, are on a heightened state of alert. The U.S. State Department has warned that extremists might attack American interests during the visit, ahead of which some American bankers and businessmen have already left the country. It said the main threat in Turkey was from Dev-Sol, which has claimed the killings of two Americans and a score of bombings against Western as well as Turkish targets during the Gulf war. Branches of private guaranti Bank, Yipi Kredi Bank, Is Bank, Akbank and Pamukbank were hit in the Thursday night blasts. Mr. Bush will travel to Turkey from Greece where five bomb blasts rocked Athens Tuesday, set off by three leftist guerrilla groups as a protest against his visit and U.S. policies on Cyprus.

### Reagan archivists say no evidence of plot

SIMI VALLEY (AP) — Archivists at the Ronald Reagan presidential library said they saw no evidence in 1980 files to indicate Reagan-Bush campaign officials conspired to delay the release of U.S. hostages from Iran. Library Director Ralph Bledsoe, a domestic policy aide in the Reagan White House, said that he and his staff reviewed more than 100,000 pages of a million-page collection of campaign records. "No documents were located to indicate that anyone associated with the Reagan-Bush campaign had contacts with Iranians or other foreign representatives in which a delay in the release of hostages was discussed," Mr. Bledsoe said in a letter to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Reagan requested the search of his campaign files last month to "clear the air" of allegations his 1980 campaign sought to block then-President Jimmy Carter from freeing the hostages and emerging as a hero in the final days of the 1980 election. The 52 U.S. citizens, held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days, were freed Jan. 21, 1981, minutes after Mr. Reagan was sworn in as president. Gary Sick, a former National Security Council aide under Mr. Carter, said the review does nothing to disprove evidence he said he uncovered of secret meetings involving Iranian officials and the late William Casey, who was Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign manager. House Speaker Thomas Foley is considering an investigation into allegations Reagan campaign workers made a deal to permit arms shipments to Iran in exchange for delaying the hostages' release. The library is located about 80 kilometres northwest of Los Angeles.

### Bahrain to build second sea port

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain is to build a second sea port at a cost of between 70 and 100 million dinars (\$18.5 to \$265 million), a Bahraini newspaper said Friday. Akhtar Al Khaleej daily said Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa had given the go-ahead for the new port, to be located at the south-eastern edge of Muharraq Island. The newspaper quoted the head of the customs and port directorate, Sheikh Daij Ben Khalifa Al Khalifa, as saying the new port will incorporate an industrial area and will be built in three phases over three and a half years. Bahrain already has the Mina Sulman port and two smaller harbours at Manama and Muharraq.

### Archaeologists uncover 5th century mosaic

ZIPPORI (AP) — Archaeologists excavating the ancient city of Sepphoris have uncovered large, spectacular floor mosaics, including a richly detailed depiction of Egyptian "Nile Day" celebrations. Sepphoris, just north of the Biblical town of Nazareth, is believed to have been the home of Joachim and Anna, parents of the Virgin Mary. The fifth-century Nile Day mosaic measures 42 square metres and would fill a good-sized living room. It "is so rich in its motifs and artistry that no other mosaic of this time period and in this region equals it," David Goren, one of the archaeologists, said Thursday. Nile Day was celebrated on the day the river reached its highest level. The mosaic, using earth tones, shows the Nile flowing out of the nostrils of a bull. It also depicts a water meter, with a man standing over a kneeling woman writing down the depth of the river. The mosaic covers the floor in a large house excavated this year by archaeologists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Other rooms of the house contain mosaics with geometrical patterns. The excavation site is on the grounds of Zippori, a communal agricultural settlement. Sepphoris is also known by its Roman name Diocæsarea.

### Lebanese militias release 14 prisoners

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's main Christian militia and the fundamentalist Shiite Muslim Hizbollah exchanged 14 civil war prisoners Thursday, army sources said. They said the release of nine Christians by the Iranian-backed Hizbollah and five Shiites by the Lebanese Forces took place at the Defence Ministry in the suburban district of Yaref. The sources did not give further details on the exchange or say whether there will be more releases of civil war captives in the near future. Army records show that more than 3,000 Lebanese have been kidnapped by militias during Lebanon's 16 years of civil war. Many of them are believed to be dead.

### British woman killed, 3 injured in accident

LIMASSOL (AP) — A British woman was killed and three other Britons were injured, two seriously, in a traffic accident here Thursday, police reported. Police identified the dead woman as Olive Rose Adams, 52. She was a passenger in a car driven by Thomas Graham Davies, 64, who was seriously injured, police said. Both were tourists. They were involved in a collision with a British military vehicle. The two occupants were an officer, A.J. person seriously injured, police said. Police said they did not have the ranks of the British army men or any of the hometowns of the victims.

## Thai accused of killing Saudis acquitted

BANGKOK (AP) — The Bangkok criminal court Friday dismissed murder charges against a Thai man accused of killing two Saudi Arabian diplomats in the capital last year.

The court ruled there was conflicting evidence putting Suchart Harabi at the scene of the Feb. 1, 1990, slayings. Also, a witness had testified that on that day, Mr. Suchart had cashed a postal money order at the post office in Pattani, 750 kilometres south of Bangkok.

While ruling that Mr. Suchart was innocent in the deaths of the two diplomats, it ordered he be detained pending any appeal by the prosecution.

Mr. Suchart was arrested in Pattani March 22 of last year and charged in the murders of Fahd A.Z. Al Bahli and Ahmad A. Al Saif.

Mr. Bahli, a second secretary, was gunned down; while getting out of a car in front of his residence about a kilometre from the Saudi embassy in Bangkok. Mr. Saif, an attaché, was shot while sitting in the driver's seat of the car.

A third Saudi diplomat, Second Secretary Abdullah Al Besri, was shot to death by another gunman about five minutes earlier in his apartment some two kilometres from the embassy.

All three diplomats worked in the embassy's consular section, which processes visas for the thousands of Thais seeking work in Saudi Arabia.

About 150,000 Thais were working in Saudi Arabia at the time. The Saudi government stopped processing worker visa applications as a result of the three murders and that of a fourth Saudi diplomat, third Secretary Abdullah Al Maliki, in Thailand a year earlier.

## Cheney: Bush serious about no bomb for Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush is "deadly serious" about preventing Iraq from acquiring a nuclear weapon even if it takes a new round of military strikes, Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said Thursday.

The blunt comments from Mr. Cheney, echoed by other officials on Capitol Hill, indicated the administration's patience was wearing thin over what Washington sees as Iraq's defiance of United Nations requirements.

"We simply cannot afford a situation in which Saddam Hussein acquires a nuclear weapon," the secretary said in an interview with the Associated Press.

Iraq must provide a full accounting of its nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and permit international inspectors access to any site they wish to see, the secretary said.

And if it does not, "we... always have the ultimate sanction, military capability, if we are called upon to use it," Mr. Cheney said.

Asked about new reports that the allied bombing strikes had destroyed Iraq's uranium enrichment installations after all, the defence secretary said he was getting conflicting reports and wanted to check the latest U.N. inspectors' finding "with our own sources of information."

At the State Department, deputy spokesman Richard Boucher noted that a third inspection team of the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had not yet reported from Iraq, but added, "based on Iraq's previous efforts to conceal its nuclear programme and the lies Iraq has made to the United Nations, we are sceptical that Iraq's latest declaration is complete."

A decision to attack Iraq is up to Mr. Bush, "but there shouldn't be any doubt in Saddam Hussein's mind that we're deadly serious about his coming into compliance with those U.N. Security Council resolutions," Mr. Cheney said.

The United States has "significant capabilities" still in the region in the event Mr. Bush should turn to military action, Mr. Cheney said.

The aircraft carrier USS Forrestal is in the Mediterranean, while the carrier USS Abraham Lincoln remains in the Gulf. Marine amphibious units are also in the region, as well as U.S. elements of the allied strike force being formed in Turkey, the secretary pointed out.

The secretary repeated assertions that even though the United States did enormous damage to Iraq's nuclear programme, Iraq must "give up (its) effort to develop a nuclear weapon."

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Thomas Pickering, noted that the U.N. Security Council has given Iraq until July 25 to provide a full accounting of its nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to permit U.N. inspectors access to any site they wish to see.

"Iraq must not miscalculate a second time," Mr. Pickering said. "Its pattern of reckless defiance of the expressed will of the international community is intolerable."

In addition to Iraq's "failure" to come clean on its nuclear weapons programme, the United Nations has evidence that a large number of ballistic missiles, many more than the 61 destroyed since the war's end, remain unaccounted for, Mr. Pickering said.

Two congressmen supported the idea of military action against Iraq.

"It seems to me we eventually have to have a confrontation, and the sooner the better," said Rep. Doug Bereuter, a Nebraska Republican.

"Frankly, I think we've exceeded that point" where a confrontation is called for, added Rep. Mel Levine, a California Democrat.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

| JORDAN TELEVISION   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Tel: 723111-19  |                            |
| PROGRAMME TWO   |                            |
| 18:30   | Le Chevalier du Labyrinthe |
| 19:00   | Documentary                |
| 19:15   | Carnet de Notes            |
| 19:30   | News in Hebrew             |
| 20:00   | News in Arabic             |
| 20:30   | The Bill Cosby Show        |
| 21:00   | Encounter                  |
| 21:30   | Classical Music            |
| 22:00   | News in English            |
| 22:30   | Feature film:              |
| PRAYER TIMES  |                            |
| 04:47   | Fajr                       |
| 05:38   | Sunrise (Sunrise) Duha     |
| 12:42   | Dhuhr                      |
| 16:23   | Asr                        |
| 19:46   | Maghreb                    |
| 20:17   | Isha                       |
| CHURCHES  |                            |
| St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedlish. Tel. 810740   |                            |
| Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785   |                            |
| St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590   |                            |
| Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  |                            |
| De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  |                            |
| Terrence Church Tel. 623666   |                            |
| Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  |                            |
| Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543  |                            |
| Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 711531  |                            |
| Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  |                            |
| St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  |                            |
| Armenian International Church Tel. 665326   |                            |
| Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295   |                            |
| The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 623824, 654932   |                            |
| Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691  |                            |
| WEATHER   |                            |
| Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northwesterly light to moderate to fresh, causing dust at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. |                            |
| Min./max. temp.   |                            |
| Amman   | 16 / 30                    |
| Aqaba   | 24 / 28                    |
| Deserts   | 21 / 33                    |

Jordan Valley ..... 22 / 36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 56 per cent, Aqaba 20 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Khalil Abdul Qader ..... 795392  
Dr. Salim Al Daboubi ..... 776751  
Dr. Youssef Rashed ..... 896301  
Dr. Abbas Al Hakim ..... 891256  
First pharmacy ..... 661912  
Perdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637025  
Narroukh pharmacy ..... 626772  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yaoub pharmacy ..... 649495  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

IRBID:  
Dr. Tawfiq Al Bayyari ..... (-) 611111  
Al Sharaa pharmacy ..... (275825)

ZARQA:  
Dr. 'Abid Ghazal ..... (-) 1  
Khalifah pharmacy ..... 965417

## EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre ..... 637111  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence: Immediate  
Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage  
Complaints ..... 891467  
Amman Municipality  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information  
(directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone

Repairs:  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 623101  
Amal Hospital ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 731111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power  
Company ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Alia Intl. Airport ..... 08-53200  
ALBA  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02) 661101  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02) 661101  
Im Al Nafous Hospital ..... (02) 661101  
IRBID:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03) 661101

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 8138132  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 6428126  
Alkali Maternity, J. Amn ..... 6244212  
Al-Nafous Maternity ..... 642362  
Muhlis, J. Amman ..... 636111  
Pa-Pedim, Shmeisani ..... 6611714  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
(University Hospital) ..... 845845  
Al-Nafous Hospital ..... 6072779  
6611727  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6611714  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 6641646  
Italian, Al-Muhajroon ..... 7771013  
Al-Saidir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 7751126  
Ariny, Marka ..... 89161715

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)



## Events to commemorate anniversary of the death of the late King Abdullah

AMMAN (J.T.) — A series of seminars and lectures will be organised by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, starting Saturday to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of King Abdullah Ben Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to a statement.

In addition, the agency said it would be interviewing prominent political personalities and veteran statesmen who can shed light on the early days of the Kingdom and the late King's rule.

In memory of the late King, Minister of Culture and Informa-

tion Khaleel Al Karaki set up a committee to present to the public a special programme about the King's services to his people and efforts to serve the Arab nation at large.

The programme would include a number of literary, artistic and cultural events depicting the life and works of the late King, the minister said.

King Abdullah was assassinated while performing prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque in Arah Jerusalem in 1951.

The late King had played a

major role in the Arab liberation movements that began in the early 20th century. King Abdullah also played a major role in the political arena and took part in talks held between his father and the allied armies after the First World War. He also sought to rally Arab ranks to preserve unity of Arab soil led the Arab armies in the struggle to save Palestine from Zionist occupation in 1948.

The late King unified the west and the east banks of Jordan to set up the United Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1950.

## Marcel Khalifeh to perform in Jordan for first time

By Sami Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The music and voice of Marcel Khalifeh will echo through the ancient city of Jerash this weekend for the first time since the musician began his career in Lebanon 15 years ago.

Although his fans are many in Jordan, the 10th Jerash Festival gives them the first opportunity to attend a concert of his in the Kingdom.

Mr. Khalifeh is looking forward to meeting his new audience. "I hear that I'm listened to in Jordan and that they know my songs," he told reporters in Amman after he arrived on Monday.

"It's not just the audience who are coming to watch me," he said. "But I came to watch the Jerash audience."

The Lebanese-born Mr. Khalifeh added that he liked to believe that his audience does not attend his concerts simply to listen to his music, but to take part in his performance.

"The audience is a participant in my concert. It's important to give an audience the chance to express their feelings and views," Mr. Khalifeh said, adding that a music concert gives that opportunity for people and "brings life to a concert to become a celebration and festivity."

"Of course, there are the songs that one should only listen to, like 'Between Rita and My Eyes is a Gun,'" he said, referring to Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish's famous poem. "But there are those songs where the audience must sing along to create the right atmosphere. It sounds great," he said.

It was not long ago that Mr. Khalifeh's music could not be found in Jordan. His tapes were only sold behind closed doors and his music only echoed within the walls of private homes.

Because he made music from the works of modern Palestinian poets as Mr. Darwish, Sami Al Qassem and Ahmad Dahbour, whose lyrics are somewhat revolutionary yet contain strong human dimensions, Mr. Khalifeh was not wanted in several Arab countries, including pre-democracy Jordan.

Mr. Khalifeh's songs began emerging in Jordan with the outbreak of the intifada and more so with the beginning of democracy in 1989. Many of his songs have become a tradition at sit-ins in Amman. Those protesting against Israeli mistreatment of

Palestinians in the occupied territories or the measures against Palestinians in Kuwait sing and chant Marcel's music like slogans.

Mr. Khalifeh, pleased that he was invited by the Jerash Festival Committee, seemed excited about performing his first concert in Jordan at the festival, which he said was well-known. He and his 26-member troupe, Al Mayadeen, interrupted their performances in Lebanon for several days to stage their concert here and will return to continue their work in Lebanon.

Arab students who have studied and spent time abroad have become familiar with Mr. Khalifeh's music more so than those who lived in countries where his music was banned. He has performed, as he told the Jordan Times, "in every country where we have our people living in exile."

He has staged concerts in North and South America, European countries, Australia and a number of the Maghreb states.

Mr. Khalifeh, whose nationalistic songs have made him a household name in the Arab World — particularly among Palestinians, began his career with the beginning of the civil war in Lebanon in 1976. Soon after he graduated from the Music Institute in Beirut, he started his work with the well-known Caracalla Group.

"The second day of the performance of the first work I did with Caracalla, the war broke out and one of our girls in the group was shot in the back. She is still in a wheelchair," Mr. Khalifeh said. "There is a certain generation

(ours) in Lebanon who have passed through so many defeats" and whose art and music has been influenced by the experience, he said.

Mr. Khalifeh, who has recorded 13 tapes, resents being labelled as a "nationalist" singer or musician, although it was the nationalist songs that made him popular.

"I'm an artist, a musician," he said. "I sing for and about the human being. A song is a song that includes all dimensions of life and I cannot be labelled as just a nationalist musician."

Mr. Khalifeh also refused to discuss his politics, saying he "avoids slogans" in his music, although "it's okay to have a political position."

"Those singers who depended on slogans have failed," Mr. Khalifeh said. "You need a musical background because it is also an education. I studied and worked hard, as did my group, to be able to do what we do now."

The artist who brought good Arab poetry to his listeners is releasing a new tape soon which he expects will be confronted and fought by the "left and right."

Entitled "The Body" Mr. Khalifeh's tape, soon to be released in the market, talks about "lovers meeting and touching," as he put it. He said he expected these new songs to shock people "because a secret comes out in the open."

"All the poets who wrote about the homeland and from whose works I have sang also wrote about the body," he said, adding that he did not like to be locked up in a frame of one particular category of music.

## Nutritional programmes for children and mothers to be initiated in southern region

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba District Governor Qufan Al Majali Tuesday chaired a meeting for doctors participating in a health education and nutrition programme organised by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) in cooperation with the Health Ministry and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Mr. Majali said that a joint UNICEF-QAF team had carried out a survey early this month aimed at assessing the nutritional situation of children and mothers

in the southern regions of the Kingdom. The survey, which followed a visit by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, covered Wadi Arah and Disha Regions.

Following the survey it was decided that a three-year nutritional programme for 2,600 children under five years of age and 500 mothers be launched.

Under the programme, UNICEF will be providing food packages to these children and mothers, and both UNICEF and QAF will launch a health education campaign.

## New Jordanian-French association to work for greater medical cooperation

By Serena Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A French doctor currently on a trip to Amman is working to promote medical cooperation between France and Jordan through a recently established Jordanian-French Medical Association.

"We feel there is a need to have a relationship between the two countries," Dr. Jacques Milliez said in an interview with the Jordan Times. "Doctors are always ahead of politicians in communicating and building relationships between people."

Dr. Milliez, head of the Optometry and Gynecology Department, the University of Paris, said that the association was established last year and aims solely at developing medical cooperation between Jordan and France.

"Recent events have strained the relationship between Jordan and France," he said. "But despite that, we as physicians are always against war and conflicts and we always call for peace, life and prosperity."

Dr. Milliez also stressed that the medical field is a "good field to establish a relationship be-

tween people. Medicine is universal, it has no borders or frontiers," he said.

As for the future plans of the association, Dr. Milliez, who is also the president of the Euro-Arab Medical Association, said the association plans to have the first French-Jordanian Medical Congress in November. "We will have lecturers from France coming here to participate in the congress," he said. "We are also looking at organising, on behalf of Jordanian medical authorities, a centre for children."

The centre, Dr. Milliez said, will offer medical assistance to children and pregnant women. "It will serve as a dispensary for pregnant women," he said. "A place where they can be supervised, and get medical help."

The association will also participate in the Second Medical Congress that is scheduled to take place in November 1992, Dr. Milliez told the Jordan Times.

"We will help fund Jordanian doctors who want to do post graduate work in Europe, especially in France," Dr. Milliez said. "We will also forward people who need medical help to Europe."

"We are going to publish a

medical journal entitled "Ibn Rushd," Dr. Milliez said. "It is going to be run and edited in France by Arab physicians."

Dr. Milliez said he was happy with the warm welcome he received from his Jordanian counterparts. "We had a very fruitful exchange of views. I was delighted to see how well prepared the Jordanian side was," he said. After touring the King Hussein Medical Centre, Dr. Milliez said he was impressed by the dynamics of the medical system in Jordan, especially in the private field.

As for the public health system, Dr. Milliez said that it needed a lot of improvement. "But this is true in any country, not only in Jordan," he said. "The public health system is always lacking in financial support. There is an urgent need to sustain and increase all efforts (to support this field)."

Dr. Milliez, who spent some time last year in the occupied territories on a mission to inspect the medical and sanitary situation there, said he hoped that the Arab-Israeli conflict is resolved peacefully and Palestinians are granted their human rights.



AMMAN (J.T.) — The 10th Jerash Festival, which was formally opened Wednesday by Her Majesty Queen Noor, features many folk troupes from Jordan and other Arab countries. Queen Noor lit the torch that began the events as the Armed Forces band played the national anthem. Festival Director Akram Masarweh delivered a speech welcoming the Queen and outlining the festival events scheduled to take place until July 27. Performances of folk music, along with art and painting exhibitions, will highlight the Jerash Festival.



## Japanese celebrity to visit Jordan and Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan's most popular television personality will be arriving in Amman to visit the Al-Jizah Community Development Centre and the Talbich Camp for Palestinian refugees in southern Amman.

Tetsuko Kuroyanagi will arrive in Amman for a short visit. Ms. Kuroyanagi will then go to Iraq on July 20, where she will inspect the plight of women and children in that battered country.

Her five-day visit to Iraq will include visits to Basra and Amman in the south and to Sulaymaniyah and Penjween in the north. She will also visit health centres and low-income neighbourhoods in the country between meetings with high level officials.

Ms. Kuroyanagi has been a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since 1984. She has been actively involved in advocacy work for UNICEF, conducting missions to Tanzania, Niger, In-

dia, Mozambique, Vietnam, Cambodia and Angola. To date, her missions have raised almost 500 million Japanese yen (about \$3 million) for UNICEF, mostly from donations by concerned Japanese.

Ms. Kuroyanagi was voted Japan's most favourite television personality several times, winning several broadcasting and cultural awards. Her children books have been translated into more than 10 languages, including Arabic.

Royalties from her most widely circulated book, "Totto-Chan, The Little Girl in the Window," were used by Ms. Kuroyanagi to set up the Totto Foundation, which trains deaf actors. Ms. Kuroyanagi regularly acts with the Deaf Theater of Japan. Reports reaching Japan from Iraq on the plight of Iraqi children and mothers prompted Ms. Kuroyanagi to make this personal visit.



## WHAT'S GOING ON

★ Plastic art exhibition by Iraqi artists Batoul Al Fukkaid, Ibrahim Al Abdali and Abdul Jabbar Salman at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Traditional embroidery exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ English-subtitled German film entitled "Das Brot Der Frühen Jahre" (The Bread of the Early Years) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

## Jordan Times Tel: 667171

## Invitation for Bids

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) invites packing, handling and shipping companies to offer bids for the packing, handling, and transportation of staff household effects, office furniture and equipment and computer equipment and accessories from Baghdad, Iraq to Amman, Jordan to contact the General Services Section (Room 135, Plaza Hotel Tel. 674111) on Sunday 21 July 1991 between 10:00 and 14:00 hours to receive tender documents.

Deadline for submission of offers in sealed envelopes Wednesday 24 July 1991 at 12:00 noon at the Plaza Hotel, Room 135.

## Tawjihi results announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Eid Dahiyat Friday announced results of the general secondary certificate examination for 1991.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Dahiyat said the number of students who registered for the tawjihi examination was 62,861 while the number of those who actually sat for the test was 57,365.

Dr. Dahiyat said that the overall passing rate in all branches for regular students was 51.9 per cent. The different pass rates for regular and external students in the various streams were as follows:

— The literary stream: 53.6 per cent for regular students and 21.8 per cent for external students.

— The scientific stream: 67 per cent for regular students and 21.8 per cent for external students.

— The commercial stream: 53.8 per cent for regular students and 26.9 per cent for external students.

— The agricultural stream: 65.3 per cent for regular students and 38 per cent for external students.

— The vocational stream: 59.4 per cent for regular students and 27.9 per cent for external stu-



Education Minister Eid Dahiyat (centre) announces tawjihi results (Petra photo).

dents.

— The nursing stream: 76.6 per cent for regular students and 30.8 per cent for external students.

— The hotel training stream: 84.8 per cent for regular students and 76.9 per cent for external students.

Commenting on the overall pass rate, Dr. Dahiyat said the number of students who failed their examinations this year was high, and stressed the need for evaluating the educational development process to improve va-

rious development elements of the educational process, including teachers, students, curricula and school buildings.

Asked about results of the general secondary certificate examination in the occupied West Bank, Dr. Dahiyat said the English language test should be repeated for all students. He emphasised the need for discussing the situation of children who were unable to take the test in accordance with the Examinations Committee decision.

## Israelis confiscated 3m dunums of land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have seized 3,011,911 dunums of land from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since the Israeli occupation of these territories began in 1967, according to a monthly report issued by the Foreign Ministry's Palestinian Affairs Department.

The report added that Israel established 200 settlements in the occupied territories. The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank has increased by 13,150, reaching 104,000, the report noted.

It added that the number of housing units built for settlers rose to 22,000 and expects it to further increase to 35,000 units during the next five years.

The report noted that Israel

plans to settle 30,000 Jews in the Gaza Strip by the year 2000.

On the conditions of Arabs under the Israeli occupation, the report said economic conditions are deteriorating and referred to a rise in unemployment among Palestinians in the occupied territories. It said that the unemployment rate reached 35 per cent of the total working power, adding that the rate reaches as high as 70 per cent in some Palestinian camps.

The percentage of Palestinians living under the poverty line (JD 89 per month per family) is as high as 80 per cent, the report said. It added that the Israeli occupation authorities had sacked 20,000 Palestinian workers from their work during June, and

replaced them with immigrant Soviet Jews.

Referring to the violations of human rights by the Israeli occupation authorities, the report said Israel has passed prison sentences against 325 Palestinians who were brought before Israeli courts and imposed heavy fines against them. It also issued 20 warrants of arrest for Palestinians and ordered their detention for periods ranging between 3 months and 12 months, the report said.

The Israelis also continued to impose curfews on various Palestinian cities, village and camps in the Israeli occupied territories and closed down four schools in the West Bank during June.

## Jordan to cooperate in TV production

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production (JCTRCP) has concluded agreements with television corporations in Tunisia, Morocco and Mauritania on joint television programmes production.

The announcement was made by company Director General Jawad Maraqa upon his returning to Amman from a tour of the three North African Arab countries.

The talks, Mr. Maraqa said, aimed at bolstering ties between Jordan's television and those of Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

During the visit to Morocco an agreement was signed on joint production of a series entitled "Dafat Al Aym" (from the books of past days). The series will feature works by prominent writers and intellectuals in Morocco, Mr. Maraqa said.

In Mauritania, Mr. Maraqa said he discussed with the minister of information and his assistants the question of increasing cooperation between television corporations in Jordan and Mauritania.

According to Mr. Maraqa, he also conducted talks with other concerned institutions on television production during his tour of the three Arab countries.

## U.N. organisation staff to temporarily be moved from Baghdad to Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has decided to regroup international staff working for the Economic and Social Commission of Western Asia (ESCWA) in Amman, according to a statement from the organisation's office here.

ESCWA staff, whose headquarters are in Baghdad, were repatriated during the Gulf crisis because of the increasing tension in the Iraqi capital.

ESCWA staff will be reassigned in Amman by Aug. 19 in order to continue the organisation's programmes. The staff will operate out of the Amman office for a one year period until the situation in Baghdad improves, according to the statement.

Following the events of Aug. 2, 1990, the probability of war was strong, forcing the U.N. to repatriate all international staff members working in Iraq and Kuwait, according to the statement.

Gross domestic product of the western Asia region fell in estimated 5 per cent, which is the sum effect of the Gulf crisis and war, the statement said.

Accordingly, ESCWA staff



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## Grand aspirations and thorny road

ONE MAY go about congratulating the prime minister, Mr. Taher Masri, and his colleagues for winning the Lower House of Parliament vote of confidence. But knowing that another test, the budget, is just around the corner we feel obliged to save our congratulations for another occasion. For sure, the House's vote of confidence is a chance for Mr. Masri, his colleagues and their allies in Parliament and outside of it to prove that liberalism could work and the country could be spared the unknown results of a swing towards conservatism. In this vein, the government's policy statement and Mr. Masri's reply to the House Thursday are not enough. To ensure that the country will be able to withstand all the problems and challenges it faces, including the challenge of conservatives, the government needs to go much further than its declared plans.

For sure, we are not advocating a crackdown on conservatives. On the contrary, in democracy, conservatism stimulates liberalism. Liberals will only excel if they devise methods, both intellectual and practical, to show its path is the right one for the future of the country. In this regard, the government needs to be outright in its projection of itself as liberal and needs to field all liberal intellectuals to its side to ensure it a thinking base with which to counter conservatism.

The draft laws already being finalised for Parliament to debate and pass could serve as tools to further liberalism. The most two important legislations are the political parties law and the press and publication law. While the government might be tempted to tighten the former to ensure no deviation of the Constitution and the National Charter, the latter, the press and publication law, ought to be made very progressive. Certainly, the free exchange of ideas and the guarantee of the individual's right to self-expression and to information will enhance liberalism and create an atmosphere of freedom. It is a foregone conclusion that the freeing of the individual and the curbing of state powers are at the essence of liberalism, progress and prosperity. In this regard, the economy will surely not benefit from more government regulations and intervention, rather the opposite. We ourselves have ample evidence to prove this. It has been government intervention and overregulation, through a backward and defunct bureaucracy, that are responsible for the state of our economy.

Mr. Masri and his colleagues cannot be envied, but they deserve all the support and encouragement of the country's liberals and seculars. Congratulations won't do either. One only deserves congratulation when one attains an aspired goal. Our aspirations are grand and the road is thorny. One thing Mr. Masri and his colleagues surely need is good luck.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

NOW that the dust has settled following a three-day battle in Parliament over the vote of confidence in the new government of Prime Minister Taher Masri, one can only say that democracy has been boosted and enhanced, said Al Ra'i daily Friday. What we are concerned with here is the Parliament members' stand regarding the media which has a real and essential role to play in the democratic process, said the paper. One should emphasise here that the role of the press and the media in general is to interact with the government and the legislative authority alike and can by no means side by one faction against another, the paper noted. A number of Parliament members attacked the media and Jordanian journalists because some had tackled the deputies' stand with regard to the government or pressing issues of concern to the public, the paper noted. What the media is concerned about, the paper stressed, is to make the democratic experiment in Jordan achieve success and should a writer sometimes express his or her own views about Parliament members it will be only a personal view, not voicing those of other journalists or the media in general, the paper pointed out. The media is with all and for all people, simply because this is a democratic process. As the deputies have the democratic right to vote for or against government policies, newspapers and journalists have the right to spell out their opinions, the paper added. It said that the media has lived through a rich experiment over the past few days, acting neutrally but enjoying the triumph of democracy in Parliament.

A columnist in Al Dustour daily attacked President Francois Mitterrand of France for his fear of the Americans and his total subjugation to the will of U.S. President George Bush. Dhyab Makhadmeh said that since the time of President de Gaulle, the Arabs and the French had maintained a very strong relationship that grew with the days and years and the Arab markets were full of French goods while bilateral ties were constantly strengthened in cultural, industrial, political and other fields. But it has been noticed that Mr. Mitterrand is terrified of the American stick to a degree that Paris has forgotten the slogans of fraternity, liberty, equality and justice, the main themes of its 1789 revolution, and is siding with the American evil to strike against Iraq in total obedience to President Bush, the writer noted. The writer said that France has come out from the Gulf war not gaining anything at all and its image in the minds of the Arabs totally changed to the worse, while its president is trying to appease the Americans at the expense of his country's own interests in the region. We had hoped that the French president would realise that it was vital to protect his country's interests and maintain his ties with the Arab World and not to commit his country to serve world Zionism, said the writer. What has been built over one third of a century by the Gaullists has now crumbled at the hands of Mr. Mitterrand and the French Socialists, said the writer. The writer warned Mr. Mitterrand that France was bound to suffer as a nation as a result of its present policies in the Middle East and the Gulf region, because, he said, the Americans need no partner in their hegemony over the region.

## Masri: Government pledges to enhance democracy

The following are major excerpts of Prime Minister Taher Masri's statement in Parliament Thursday after the deputies had delivered their addresses during the vote of confidence session:

Mr. Speaker,  
Honourable gentlemen,

AT the start of my reply to the deputies' speeches I would like to thank all deputies for their views and ideas whether on behalf of their respective blocs or in their own names. The discussions have indeed contributed towards further enhancing the democratic experiment in the country.

I would like to welcome any objective criticism or counter-criticism because a difference in opinion is a healthy sign of democracy and those who shoulder responsibility should be able to handle dialogue and criticism and benefit from other people's views.

In this brief statement, I will try to provide answers to queries by various deputies.

The government policy statement has presented a detailed programme for the new government in various sectors and the government will faithfully follow up the implementation of various parts of this programme. But perhaps the most basic task for the government now is to lay the basis for its functions and expand the basis of decision-making so that public freedoms can be corroborated and the supremacy of the law ensured.

Your House has become a partner in the decision-making process and in shouldering the responsibilities of government. Many members have referred to the martial law and here I repeat what I have said before that martial law is considered abolished and that the military courts and the authority of the military governor have now ended.

The government pledges before this House that it will declare the lifting of martial law in full, once special laws for its abolition have been enacted and endorsed. The government is determined to transcend all the traces of the martial rule and turn a new page for the sake of reaffirming the constitutional and civil rights of all citizens, including those convicted on political grounds. The government will examine their cases shortly to take proper decisions.

The Civil Service Commission has already issued a statement, announcing its intention to reinstate those employees dismissed for political reasons and the government plans to pursue these cases.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I have always believed that the government does not create the aspired changes, but it rather opens the door for any changes and paves the way for active forces in society to take action and bring about changes and contribute constructively towards attaining the aspirations of democracy and ensuring popular participation in the country's development.

The government is determined to introduce drastic changes to existing laws and to modernise legislations in a manner that they would no more contradict with the process of democracy.

The government is also determined to put development plans into their proper perspectives in the course of continuing the process of construction, taking into consideration all the country's resources and the Jordanian people's aspirations. The government will be keen on fair distribution of services and projects and dealing with economic and social challenges.

Mr. Speaker,

I would like to reaffirm the government's commitment to its policy pertaining to the Palestine

problem and to any international move or American initiative as well as Jordan's relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Jordan's foreign relations and the country's attitude with regard to the Palestine question came as an outcome of long decades of political stands as defined by His Majesty King Hussein and adopted by the successive governments of Jordan. These have become firm policies for all governments in Jordan.

It will be naïve to say that the prime minister will have access to any secret place and destabilise all these firm policies altogether, because this will be a form of insult to the people's intellect. All political moves are open to the public and Jordan's policies are known to the Parliament which follows up on all moves and events in Jordan in all fields.

In its statement to Parliament the government has clearly and loudly declared that Jordan will not compromise any Palestinian or Arab rights and can by no means accept a unilateral solution and will not abandon the PLO.

We are committed to national and pan-Arab principles for which the Jordanian people have offered sacrifices and martyrs and to which successive governments were committed including the last government in which the Muslim Brotherhood was represented.

Let it be known to all that neither the Hashemite leadership nor the council of ministers or any other honourable citizen can offer any compromise or will be willing to give up on any of these commitments or rights. The future will give credence to what I say. Your House realises that this government has come after the endorsement of the National Charter by the national congress in a manner conforming to the aspirations of the Jordanian political forces.

This government has defined in its policy statement, its commitment to the Constitution in the letter and in the spirit and to the National Charter and also to the Islamic Sharia.

Islam is the state's religion and it will remain the main source for all legislations. Therefore, the government pledges that all laws and regulations will be in harmony with this principle and the government will direct its attention to removing anything that might obstruct this commitment.

The talk about external circumstances and a new world order that might restrict the present government's actions and political orientations in a manner that would not be in harmony with its policy statement is a mere illusion and is groundless since it has no basis. The coming days will prove the government's credibility and will show that these allegations are only mere illusions because the government will remain committed to its political programme as was presented to the House and the people.

With regard to the media, the government reaffirms its commitment to safeguard a free media and to create a democratic climate for the media to operate freely. The government hopes to make it clear that observations and remarks made by the deputies about journalists and the press do not mean that the government will place restrictions on the media and the writers at a time when the government is in the process of submitting to Parliament a new law on press and publications that would secure more freedoms.

With reference to the Constitution Bloc's remarks, I would like to stress that the government's policy statement did not mean a number of matters not beca-



The Prime Minister, Mr. Taher Masri (left) addresses the Lower House of Parliament Thursday before gaining a 47 to 31 vote of confidence (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

it ignored them but rather to avoid entering into details. The government will take every possible measure to see to it that its plans and programmes in various fields are implemented and will inform the House of all steps.

Since the very beginning, I have sought to make this government a national coalition, and I will continue to seek this goal. This government will be for all Jordanians, in word and in deed and will seek to ensure consultations and advice from all Parliament blocs without any exception.

I would like to announce from this forum that the government will not persecute or chase any faction or any bloc, because it will be a government for all the people and will prove that in the days to come.

As to trade and professional unions, referred to by a number of deputies, the government will seek to enhance the process of democracy and will enhance the democratic concept and expand its basis and help people beyond political pluralism towards effective participation in the decision-making process.

Acting from this concept, each social sector will have its own right to organise itself in the form of unions which will help in the decision-making process.

The government will put into practice laws that are endorsed by your House concerning teachers, farmers, students and youth unions. With regard to administrative reform, referred to by a number of deputies, the government has provided details in its statement about this matter which had been the worry of previous governments as well, but not much had been achieved.

This government hopes to implement its policy statement and programme including this important matter, but we realise with regret the tremendous difficulties facing the country in the course of implementing policies related to administrative reform, especially with relation to the civil servants system which suffers from weakness. This weakness exists due to the presence of large numbers of unqualified and incompetent employees working for government office and due to the reason that many of the employees are not the right persons serving in the right posts. This has continued in the country for so long in view of the prevailing social pressures and the economic conditions.

The government is committed to enact modern laws on political parties, press and publication, labour, labour unions, and will introduce an amendment to the Jordan Valley Farmers Association transforming it into a federation for all farmers in Jordan. The government will finish work on the Artists Association, and will

set up students and youth federations. These laws and amendments to laws will be submitted to your House in the coming ordinary session. But a special committee has been set up at the Justice Ministry to study these legislations.

The government pledges that it will not interfere in trade and labour union freedoms or in their elections, and it will include in the new labour law guarantees to ensure freedoms for trade union work.

This government is keen to see trade unions acting in a free and democratic atmosphere and will not tolerate any obstacles to their work or in the path of any body joining such federations or unions.

The government will pursue all efforts to substitute non-Jordanian workers with Jordanian labourers. This process has achieved a very positive result in the labour market this year and thousands of new jobs have been created for Jordanians.

The government also succeeded in collecting fees for work permits in a retroactive process for the first time in Jordan. These were paid by non-Jordanian workers and their employees.

In social security, the government pledges to respect the independence and functions of all institutions and their right to take their own board decisions freely and within the framework of the Jordanian laws, but the government would like to point out that health insurance for all workers will be discussed by the Social Security Corporation (SSC) and by a number of specialised committees to pave the ground for endorsing a comprehensive health insurance scheme. The SSC will also invest its funds in various schemes that would create jobs for Jordanians and benefit the SSC as well.

With regard to the deputies remarks about plans in education and higher education and information, it was clear in the policy statement that the government will build its educational plans on the Constitution, the National Charter, the King's directives to the government and the resolutions and recommendations of the first national education conference.

It should be noted that the law on education in Jordan provides for the following: Educational policy in Jordan emanates from the Constitution and from Arab and Islamic heritages and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt as well as the Jordanian national experiments. This policy is based on the faith in God, sublime ideals of the Arab Nation and Islam which constitutes the framework for education because it respects the human person and the human mind and urges people to acquire knowledge and

embark on creative work.

The government has clearly pointed out in its statement that it will seek to enable Jordan to become self-dependent and will work towards reducing the deficit in the fiscal budget as a focal point in its economic policies.

The government also plans to seek to develop its taxation system in a manner that would guarantee social justice and the continual growth of national economy. The government will seek to achieve that by giving more attention to taxes, by increasing taxes on consumption, by offering tax exemptions to encourage investments and exports by simplifying customs procedures, especially those connected with imports of primary goods and the export of national products, by charging fees on services offered by the government and its affiliated institutions, by laying down a specific programme to improve means of collecting taxes and expanding the taxation base and curtailing the practice on the part of some citizens to avoid paying taxes.

As to the external debts, nothing has been done since the former government had submitted the 1991 fiscal budget to the House. Repayment of the debts is postponed until further notice. Some deputies made remarks about hospitals and health centres in their constituencies and the government realises that there is urgent need for the implementation of these demands. The Ministry of Health will soon embark on building Al Koura hospital with 50 beds, another at Russeifa with 100 beds and will carry out the infrastructure for the Karak hospital before the end of 1991. Furthermore, the Health Ministry will build an annex for gynaecology and obstetrics in Maan hospital and 18 health centres in various parts of the Kingdom.

The government will adopt flexible policies with regard to state-owned lands allowing people to exploit these lands in a manner that would be conducive to economic growth. The government will respect the rights of all people and will distribute state owned lands to people, specially those living on those lands, like the tribes. The government will speed up the process of land distribution to various population settlements groups. The government will give particular attention to the distribution of arable land to developers and will try to finish this matter as soon as possible in various regions.

The government will examine demands and requests submitted by the deputies about the various 'governorates' needs in agriculture, industry, health and education and will take appropriate measures to include plans for them in the coming fiscal budget.

The government will transform the Shobak agricultural institute into a fully fledged agricultural college linked to Muta University. It will set up a college in Taflih linked to Muta University and will complete work on the permanent Muta University site, providing the university with all its requirements. The government will take the necessary measures for establishing Zarqa University and will examine the prospect of establishing stadiums in various governorates.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation will finalise a process of ensuring sufficient water supplies to agricultural and housing units as soon as possible.

The government is committed to searching for drastic solutions to farmers' debts and will, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and other sectors and communities and in coordination with Parliament, adopt various measures to settle this issue.

Mr. Speaker,

I was personally attacked along with members of my government by a number of deputies who levelled false accusations and insults at us, basing their accusations on allegations that have no ground or truth. The purpose of this personal attack is well known to all, and I have prepared a detailed and integrated reply to these false statements, but I have now realised that some elements have been trying to sow seeds of discord in this steadfast country and I fully realise the circumstances of this country under the present stage and the serious and dangerous responsibility it is now shouldering. In a bid to close all side issues that might divert us from our basic objectives and goals, I have chosen to refrain from giving any reply, hoping that the House's atmosphere will be characterised with a spirit of amity and that deputies will focus their attention on national issues and move away from personal differences and slander.

Mr. Speaker,  
Honourable Gentlemen,

This government does not claim to be perfect but it would like to affirm that it will remain committed to presenting a unique performance and accomplishing achievements. It will not remain passive in the face of the new developments and changes, but will rather exert its efforts to protect the confidence of Parliament and people. This government pledges to remain committed to upholding national unity and to working in concert with all parliamentary blocs and will be open to the public, placing its faith in God and determined to handle the task assigned to it in this important stage of Jordan's history.

## Does Qadhafi's restraint stem from fear?

By Zina Hemady  
The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Muammar Qadhafi of Libya has been working diligently to change his image from madman to moderate, even seeking better relations with old adversaries in the West.

Analysts say his motivation may be fear, not conviction, particularly after watching what happened to Iraq at the hands of a U.S.-led military coalition.

Mr. Qadhafi took a notably restrained position on the Gulf crisis, opposing Iraq's occupation of Kuwait but demanding an all-Arab political solution.

He has strengthened ties with Arab neighbours in the past two years and seeks better relations with Europe. His government recently made overtures to Britain, which broke relations in 1984 after shots fired from the Libyan embassy in London killed a policeman and wounded 11 other people.

As the analysts see it, Mr.

Qadhafi's change began with the U.S. air raid on Libya in 1986, which Washington described as retaliation for Libyan involvement in the bombing of a Berlin nightclub frequented by American soldiers.

After the Gulf war, they say, his fears apparently increased.

Mary Jane Deeb, a Libya specialist at American University in Washington, D.C., said the Libyan leader is "paranoid" and fears the same fate as Iraq.

"He's telling the world, 'I'm a good guy, don't hit me,'" she said. "Every time he feels threatened from outside, he begins to play the statesman."

To the already long list of complaints against Mr. Qadhafi, Western media have added reports that Libya was behind the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988, which killed 270 people. Mr. Qadhafi has denied it.

The United States has accused Mr. Qadhafi of building at least one chemical weapons plant.

Herbert Schuller, a scholar at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said Mr. Qadhafi fears the United States will use him as a "whipping boy."

"He's concerned that there is a school of thought within the United States government that thinks he can serve as a useful lesson to terrorism and the proliferation of non-conventional weapons in the Third World," said Mr. Schuller, who has lived in Libya and follows Mr. Qadhafi's activities.

A Western diplomat in Tripoli said on condition of anonymity that the Gulf war gave Mr. Qadhafi an opportunity to exhibit moderation towards the United States and other countries of the allied coalition, instead of the usual vitriol.

Relations with Arab countries and Mediterranean Europe have improved since nations of North Africa created the Arab Maghreb Union in 1989.

Mr. Qadhafi's colleagues in the



Muammar Qadhafi

group are the leaders of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

"Being part of a large organisation leads Qadhafi to feel more secure and more moderate," Ms. Deeb said. "He's getting credibility. It helps moderate his stance." Libya also achieved better rela-

tions with Egypt in 1989 after years of animosity.

As the Maghreb Union's president for 1991, Libya has received officials of France, Spain, Portugal and Italy to discuss relations with member countries.

The most recent caller was Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, the first Italian head of government to visit Libya since 1978. Mr. Andreotti and Mr. Qadhafi agreed to seek improved relations between Italy and its former colony and jointly condemned chemical weapons.

About Mr. Qadhafi's signals to the British, Mr. Deeb said: "If he has good relations with Britain, then it is easier to improve relations with the United States. Then he won't get hit. His calculations are very down to earth."

Edward Taylor, a member of the British parliament, visited Tripoli in May to collect a letter of regret for the death of policeman Yvonne Fletcher and a contribution of £250,000

(\$425,000) to a fund for widows and children of officers.

In response, Britain said it wanted convincing evidence that Libya had cut its ties with the Irish Republican Army and international terrorism. Tripoli renounced support of the IRA and offered to provide information about the Irish guerrillas.

When the British remained unsatisfied, Mr. Qadhafi lost patience and, for the first time in months, heaped abuse on both them and the United States.

"To hell with Britain and relations with it until the day of judgment," he told a session of his parliament in June. "To hell with America and Britain."

Statements like that, the analysts say, make Mr. Qadhafi's previous show of moderation suspect.

"It serves him well to say he won't support the IRA now," Mr. Deeb said. "When it will serve his purpose, he might resume his activities. There is nothing final with Qadhafi."



## Crown Prince stresses need to achieve peace

(Continued from page 1)

the Israelis, so clearly the leadership outside the occupied territories would have to consider its moral support for any such step. But whether it is a dotted line or a straight line is the question and what is more important today (is that) 65 per cent of those territories are under occupation. If we don't have peace this year I think there will be something unrecognisable in those territories. So I would imagine the PLO will be thinking very seriously about who can come forward and I am hopeful at this time.

Q: It sounds like you are saying to me that this may be our last chance, and that this is really the opportunity and the time to take

advantage of it.

A: Entirely so I think if \$10 billion are going to be spent on settlements in the occupied territories we will not have a territory to talk about. As it is, 1/5 of the territories, that is the greater Jerusalem areas, (is) excluded from the peace process and the further settlement will mean the extension of the whole of these territories. So now is the time for peace and I hope the Israelis recognise that it is not our attitude (that should) be questioned. Our attitude is positive, under enormous pressure mind you, and I hope that their position will evolve too.

Q: The reality is that the Israelis have reacted somewhat coolly

already to this latest so-called breakthrough. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about Mr. Baker's ability to make them more around?

A: Well, I have always been a pessimist. But I think that the Israeli attitude has always questioned the Arab sincerity. I think now they are on the line. The Arab World wants to see international legitimacy, recognition of (a) country's right to exist and a final peace settlement and you have to see what the last chapter on the Israeli side would produce. I hope it would produce the breakthrough to that peace process.

Q: (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein now says he is telling the

absolute truth about his nuclear facilities. He has not told this truth in the past. Do you believe he is telling the truth now? Of course, if he is not telling the truth it will be war again.

A: It would be a tragedy. You have today, according to UNICEF, nine million children under the age of 16 in Iraq. You have famine. I hope that those facilities will be opened up, as the Iraqis have told us they will. And I hope when the Sanctions Committee will meet on Monday that the partial lifting of sanctions will be envisaged so that much needed aid will go in.

We have already had over 200,000 civilian casualties. I do not think the Iraqi people can take any more.

## Mubarak suggests reciprocal Arab-Israeli steps

(Continued from page 1)

notes, talk with participants if asked and report back to the secretary-general.

Mr. Mubarak, who visited Damascus Wednesday, a day before Mr. Baker, said he did not discuss his confidence-building proposal "very clearly that way" with Mr. Assad but added: "If Arab states find Israel responds to suspension of building settlements on occupied territories, I think they will go through (with) suspension of the boycott."

Asked whether Israel can consider the exchange idea a firm offer or merely a proposal, the president said: "I believe that the response from the Arab World will be positive."

The G-7 suggested such an exchange of confidence-building measures in the communiqué that ended their summit in London this week.

Israeli officials denounced the idea on ground that the two subjects cannot be equated.

Mr. Baker said Mr. Mubarak's suggestion "is evidence of the desire of Arab states to reconcile with Israel and should give a boost towards direct negotiations (that) we hope will follow the peace conference."

But he said Israel has not told the United States it would reciprocate an Arab suspension of the boycott.

Mr. Mubarak said this week he expects a peace conference to be convened this year. On Friday, he said he was willing to host such a conference, or to go anywhere else to answer a U.S. invitation to one.

Mr. Baker said "we have a way to go" before that happens. But I must say the suggestion President Mubarak made here this afternoon with respect to mutual

confidence-building measures can only be positive in terms of creating a better climate for negotiations," he said.

During his Middle East tour, his fifth this year, Mr. Baker also is going to Saudi Arabia Saturday and Jordan on Sunday before ending it Sunday in Israel with the difficult job of persuading the Israelis to go along.

On Saturday, he also is meeting the foreign minister of Lebanon, which as a front-line state bordering Israel also would sit in any peace conference.

President George Bush said Syria's acceptance of his proposals was "very encouraging." Mr. Bush, in Greece as Mr. Baker pursued his shuttle diplomacy, said reports from Mr. Baker were "all positive so far."

However, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens predicted that Mr. Baker's latest peace

mission would fail. And Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told U.S. television that the key to success is whether Syria is prepared for one-on-one talks with the Jewish state.

Mr. Baker arrived in Cairo Friday afternoon.

Mr. Baker met with President Assad Thursday. But he faces his most difficult challenge Sunday when he tries to sell the U.S. formula for the talks to Israeli, which opposes a United Nations observer role in the conference.

"There are plenty of hurdles left to cross," Mr. Baker said in announcing that Syria was ready to attend a conference under U.S. and Soviet sponsorship.

Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Netanyahu, interviewed Friday by ABC Television, said the question of U.N. involvement was important, but secondary.

## Government's priorities

(Continued from page 1)

translate our promises in the policy statement."

Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Ali Abul Ragheb declared that "serious work is the motto of the government."

"We intend to adhere to this motto with every seriousness and we are not going to relax or allow criticism to dampen our spirits," he said.

The question is: will Parliament be able to keep pace with us?" Mr. Abul Ragheb asked.

Unemployment and poverty, Mr. Suheimat said, will be dealt with in the higher context of population distribution in the country and limiting the exodus from rural to urban areas in the Kingdom.

"We have a very strange population map that is not justified by the way our resources are distributed in the Kingdom at all," Mr. Suheimat who before joining the government served as mayor of Greater Amman, pointed out.

According to Mr. Suheimat, "only 5,000 square kilometres, at best, of Jordan's 93,000 square kilometres area are utilised or populated in the country."

"We will necessarily study ways to solve this problem from the larger economic, political and security spectrum," Mr. Suheimat said.

"We want to establish a population depth that will allow for industrial and agricultural development," he said.

Mr. Suheimat linked the problem of water shortages in the country to the disproportionate distribution of the population and development programmes in the country.

He said that while water was available in distant areas of the country such as Mudawarra in the south, and the area between Mafraq and the Iraqi border in the east, these areas were not properly utilised for agriculture.

Mr. Abul Ragheb expanded on

the government's economic plans saying that the government has a wide-ranging economic programme aimed at improving the various sectors of industry and trade as well as services.

The programme includes accelerated work in terms of realising projects included in the 1991 budget, increased focus on industrial production with additional incentives for investors, cutting down bureaucracy, and tax incentives to professionals in various fields, he said.

"Our objective is to set up an infrastructure in Jordan capable of meeting the needs of the Kingdom itself as well as those of some of the neighbouring countries," he explained.

The government plans to set up new industrial and trade free zones in addition to expanding existing facilities, he said.

According to Mr. Abul Ragheb, the government is primarily concerned with reassessing the investment and industrial climate in the country in a manner which would have positive results to addressing unemployment and poverty.

"We are thinking of ways in which we could support the economy in Jordan vis-a-vis other Arab countries, including Iraq, after the sanctions against Iraq are lifted," Mr. Abul Ragheb said.

The centre-piece of the government's economic programme, Mr. Abul Ragheb said, is a national economic conference with the participation of all sectors of the economy with a view to coming up with comprehensive programmes which will contribute to eliminating all negative elements and setting on a growth-oriented national course.

"We intend to listen carefully to what every side in our economy has to say and offer what we can to address their grievances," said Mr. Abul Ragheb, himself a businessman who headed the Jordan Contractors Association for several years.

## Confidence vote — another step

(Continued from page 1)

himself).

— 10 from the 13-member Constitution Bloc; (Atta Shahwan, Thouqan Hindawi, Abdul Raouf al Rawabdeh, Issa Rimoni, Jamal Haddad, Abdul Majid Shreideh, Marwan Al Hmoud, Sultan Al Adwan, Fawaz Tuameh and Ibrahim Ghababsheh).

(Husseio Mjalli and Jamal Sarairoh voted against the government; the 13th member is Mr. Mbeideen, who abstained);

— All nine votes of the Democratic Bloc;

(Fares Nahulsi, Maosour Murad, Fakhri Kavar, Mohammad Fares Tarawoeh, Issa Mdainat, Bassam Haddadin, Abdul Karim Dughmi, Deeb Marji and Husni Shiyab).

— Six Islamic independents; (Mohammad Alawneh, Abdul Salam Freiha, Awmi Bashir, Atef Btoush, Mahmoud Huweimeil and Mutir Bustanji).

— Two from the four-member Liberal Bloc;

(Mohammad Aho Oheilem and Saad Haddadio voted in favour, and Ahmad Annah and Mohammad Arar voted against);

— Two independents (Jamal Khreisheh and Nayef Abu Tayyeh)

— One independent nationalist (Salim Zoubi)

Voting against the government were:

— 23 members of the Muslim Brotherhood; (Abdul Latif Arabiyat (who is also speaker of the House), Abdul Aziz Jabat, Majed Khalifa, Abdul Moeem Abu Zant, Ali Hawande, Hamza Abbas Mansour, Hammam Sa'id, Mohammad Abu Fares, Daoud Kojak, Ahmad Qteish Al Azaideh, Abdul Hafiz Alawi, Ahmad Kofahi, Abdul Rahim Akour, Kamel Omari, Yousef Khasawneh, Ibrahim Khreistat, Ahmad Kofaween, Yousef Al Adhem, Deeb Anis, Mohammad Al Haj, Ziad Abu Mahfouz, Abdullah Akayleh and Fouad Khalafat).

— Four independents (Ali Faqir, Yaqoub Qarrash, Leith Shbeilat and Ahmad Oweidi Al Abbadi);

— Two from the Constitution Bloc (Husseio Mjalli and Jamal Sarairoh); and

— Two from the Liberal Bloc (Ahmad Annah and Mohammad Marar).

The outcome of the voting in the House was rather expected since earlier in the week, when it became clear after some uncertainty that most members of the Constitution Bloc — which was formed Sunday — would vote in favour of the government.

But Mr. Masri faced the highest test whether the Muslim Brotherhood, which refused to join the government and announced its decision to oppose it in the House, would be able to swing 18 votes from its sympathisers during the final days of debate and muster the required 41 "no" votes to deny the government confidence in Parliament.

Members of the Constitution Bloc denied suggestion that their "shift" in favour of the government came after a meeting His Majesty King Husseio held with them Tuesday.

"Our decision to let individual deputies decide for themselves whether or not to vote in favour of the government was taken Monday evening, at least 12 hours before our meeting with His Majesty," said one member of the bloc. "Furthermore, it was the bloc which requested an audience with the King," he added.

Thursday's voting, which came in the afternoon, followed speeches by five deputies — marked by a scuffle involving Islamist deputies and liberals — and a reply to the House by Prime Minister Masri.

The dispute on the House floor was touched off when Islamist deputy Ali Faqir, who served as minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in the government of Mudr Badran from December 1989 to January 1991, took the podium to counter remarks made one day earlier by Qassem Obeidat, who also served in the same government during the same period.

Earlier at the House session, Dr. Faqir said that he was "deceived" into joining the Badran government and was the target of "concerted" campaign by his colleagues in the cabinet who wanted him to quit.

Commenting on these remarks, Mr. Obeidat said that if Dr. Faqir had felt "deceived" why did he choose to continue in the cabinet.

Dr. Faqir, an eloquent speaker, countered Thursday that he chose not to quit the government since his Islamic belief was that he should continue to serve in any post as long as he felt he could do so with sincerity and efficiency.

He said he would have preferred to have the head of government dismiss him from the cabinet rather than submitting a resignation.

The ex-minister went on to refer to details of cabinet sessions but immediately ran into opposition from deputies who pointed out that deliberations of the council of ministers were supposed to be classified information and he was not supposed to discuss them in public.

## U.N. inspectors leave Iraq

(Continued from page 1)

uranium, while the IAEA inspectors said that Iraq had the technical capability to produce up to three kilograms of highly enriched uranium.

Mr. Brix declined to speculate on how close Iraq might have been to producing a nuclear bomb.

A resolution adopted by the IAEA board expressed "grave concern about the evident deception and obstruction of IAEA inspectors in their efforts to carry

out the Security Council's mandate."

It condemned "this non-compliance by the government of Iraq with its safeguards agreement" and called on Iraq "to remedy this non-compliance forthwith."

British Prime Minister John Major told parliament Friday Iraq must eliminate its nuclear plants or the Western allies will do so.

Mr. Major has repeatedly said he could not justify a weakening of United Nations sanctions

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## Lebanese champ heartbroken at missing Student Games swimming

SHEFFIELD, England (Agencies) — Anial Jaklys was left heartbroken after her dream of swimming at the World Student Games was shattered by a hanging Lebanese official and stifling bureaucracy.

"It is my first time abroad and it was like a dream to swim with world champions. To be told I could not swim broke my heart," she said Friday.

"I have been a swimmer for 10 years and I have been waiting for a chance to swim abroad, but they won't even let me into the pool to train or see it."

Student Games organisers never received application forms from the Lebanese and their invitation was sent back marked "return to sender — headquarters bombed."

"It was the fault of one person in Lebanon who handled things and did not do them the right

way," said Jaklys, a 21-year-old business management student.

She began training for the games when peace finally came to war-torn Lebanon. "It was hard to train during the wars, but I have been training for these games for a year."

Swimming organisers at the games refused to let the seven Lebanese swimmers enter, saying they were too late despite arriving two days before the competition began.

Reluctantly the swimmers, who run as part of their training, agreed to compete in the athletics instead.

Jaklys runs in the heats of the 400 metres Saturday but does not expect to do very well, although she competed at the distance at the Lebanese University Games last year.

"I think this is a very bad idea because I came here to swim. I

have trained hard and physically it will be difficult.

"Emotionally and psychologically it is worse. I am upset and disappointed. It was not what I was expecting as a reward for my efforts."

Meanwhile North Korea's Li Gyong Hui won the all-around competition in rhythmic gymnastics at the World University Games Thursday while controversy rolled around the arena over point deductions for skimpy leotards.

Li Suk Yong 35.65 to 35.40 for the gold medal.

But the competition was overshadowed by uncertainty over penalties banded out by the judges because they considered the leotards too revealing.

In what appeared a first-time crackdown on gymnasts' apparel,

five women competitors received a 2/10ths of a point deduction when their outfits were judged improper Wednesday.

On Thursday, one judge indicated the number had increased. Twenty-eight deductions in all have been taken during the two days of competition so far.

The swimmers had a rest day Thursday and the first diving medal was expected in the one-metre men's springboard.

Some 5,500 competitors from 111 countries — the largest field outside of the Olympics — are competing in 11 sports, track and field, swimming, diving, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, fencing, soccer, tennis, water polo and field hockey.

In gymnastics, judges are not required to give explanations for penalties, though one said as many as half may have been taken for reasons of attire.

## Johnson pulls out of U.S. Olympic Festival

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The U.S. Olympic Festival lost its marquee athletics performer Thursday when decathlete Dave Johnson pulled out after one event.

Johnson finished third in the 100-metre dash and then withdrew because of inflamed tendons in his left knee.

"It's not extremely bad, but it's at a point where it could get worse if I went on and tried real hard today," said Johnson, ranked No. 2 in the world last year.

"I didn't want to go half out. I wanted to go full-on hard today and I'm just not able to do it. So I thought I'd better back off and save that knee for the World Championships."

Athletics, diving and gymnastics all began Thursday, the sixth day of the festival. The competition concludes Sunday.

Johnson said the knee began bothering him during training Monday and worsened when he ran the 100 metres. He had been examined by a doctor Wednesday and was told not to risk further injury if he felt more pain during the competition.

Before the meet, Johnson had said he was basically training through it while he works toward the world championships. The fact the meet was being held at UCLA, just an hour from where he trains, also contributed to his decision to attend.

"It's really disappointing," he said. "I wanted to come out and have fun and really turn on the decathlon for L.A. here — get them to watch it and watch me do my thing. I was really excited to do that."

## Iranian, Saudi clubs draw in friendly

RIYADH (AP) — Behrozi of Iran's defence held Al Hilal of Saudi Arabia to a 0-0 tie Thursday in the first game the Muslim nations have played on their country's soil since Iran's Islamic Revolution in 1979.

The clubs are to play again in Tehran on Aug. 2 in their second game of the semifinals of the 1991 Asia Club Cup Soccer Championship. The winner will play

Muharrak of Bahrain in the finals.

Behrozi relied on rapid patterns and fluid play, while the more methodical Saudis stonewalled their efforts with some fine midfield possession play.

Behrozi's strongest shot on goal came in the 40th minute, when a 35-metre strike by Masir Khani rocketed over the Hilal

defence but was blocked by goalkeeper Khaled Al Bayl.

And despite repeated downfield runs by Hilal midfielder Abbas Al Hazlani, the Saudi efforts were blocked at the Iranian goal. Midfielder Muhammad Bengali was called on often to reinforce the flagging Behrozi backline.

The slow-paced game was marked by largely clean play,

## Spaniard leads in Tour de France

VAL LOURON, France (AP) — Miguel Indurain of Spain climbed into first place in the Tour de France after a mountain duel with Claudio Chiappucci Friday that pushed two-time defending champion Greg Lemond further down in the standings.

Chiappucci won the final sprint in Friday's 13th stage after he and Indurain raced alone over the last 50 kilometres and two mountains.

Four rough climbs, two ending above

1,700 metres, marked the 232-kilometre leg from Jaca, Spain back into France and concluded with a 10-kilometre uphill stretch.

The leading pair pulled away from a small group that followed them after their initial attack.

Lemond was amongst the trailing group, leading an attack midway through the stage but then falling back. He finished ninth, more than seven minutes behind Chiappucci and Indurain.

Indurain took the overall lead from Charly Mottet of France, who finished fifth Friday.

Gianni Bugno of Italy made a late charge and was third behind Mottet in the overall standings, about three minutes back with Lemond unofficially fifth more than five minutes behind.

The cyclists return to flat stages on the weekend with the 14th stage Saturday a 172-kilometre leg from St. Gaudens to Castres.

## Seles successful in return to tennis

MAHWAH, New Jersey (R) — Monica Seles missed Wimbledon but she has her eyes set now on next month's U.S. Open.

Seles declared herself fit and ready to make an assault on a third Grand Slam title this year after scoring a victory on Thursday in her first court appearance since withdrawing from Wimbledon due to leg injuries.

The 17-year-old Yugoslav displayed her usual punishing ground game and an improved serve in demolishing American Andrea Leand 6-0, 6-2 in a second-round match at the Pathmark Classic, a \$150,000 exhibition tournament.

"The pain is gone and that's the most important thing," declared Seles, whose last competitive match was on June 10 when she beat Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain in the French Open final.

Seles, who also won the year's first Grand Slam, the Australian Open, went into hiding while

seeking medical advice for what turned out to be shin splints and a stress fracture in her left leg.

Now Seles is setting her sights on the next Grand Slam.

"My biggest priority now is the U.S. Open. I would like to peak for that tournament. I didn't do well in it the last two times," said Seles, who reached the fourth round at Flushing Meadows in 1989 and was ousted in the third round last year.

Seles moved confidently along the baseline against Leand and showed no signs of the injury that caused such a furor when she dropped out of Wimbledon on the eve of the championships.

"It was a good match and I was a little surprised that I was as sharp as I was," said Seles, who took over the number one world ranking from Steffi Graf last March.

"My serve is stronger and that's because I've been working on my upper body strength," said Seles,

who helmed five aces.

Leand, ranked 146, was impressed with Seles's play.

"She played as well as she did against me in the German Open," said the former top-15 player. Last spring Seles also dropped only two games to Leand, winning that second-round match in Hamburg 6-1, 6-1.

Seles, who received a first-round bye, will face American Jessica Emmons in the quarterfinals.

Seles, in her first television interview since her surprising and rumour-shrouded pullout from last month's Wimbledon tournament, said Wednesday that shin splints and a stress fracture in her left leg caused the withdrawal.

Interviewed on ABC Television's Good Morning America, the 17-year-old Yugoslav denied a rumour that financial incentives connected with being the top ranked women's tennis player in the world led to her withdrawal from Wimbledon.

## Stich defeats Sanchez

STUTTGART, Germany (AP) — Wimbledon champion Michael Stich beat Spain's Javier Sanchez 6-3, 6-3 Thursday in the \$1 million Mercedes Cup Men's Tennis Tournament.

Stich, 22, dominated the match with slashing backhands and passing shots to overpower Sanchez in 69 minutes before a sold-out centre-court crowd of 5,000 at Stuttgart's Wiesenhof Stadium.

"My recipe is relaxed play," said the top-seeded German star.

"I'm having fun. I never had the feeling today that I could lose. I was always the better player."

Stich will face Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands in the quarterfinals. "I needed four sets against him in Paris. He's good on clay," said Stich of the unseeded Krajicek.

Krajicek upset Harst Schoff of Austria 6-3, 6-4. Schoff was seeded number nine.

In other action, unseeded Lars Knudsen of Denmark upset second seed Guy Forget of France 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (9-11), and Goran Prpić of Yugoslavia beat Stich's Davis Cup teammate Eric Jelen 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.

Alberto Mancini of Argentina defeated countryman Guillermo Perez-Roldan 6-3, 6-3, and Francisco Clavet of Spain upset 1990 French Open champion Andre Gomez of Ecuador 6-3, 6-3.



Michael Stich

Meanwhile Stich was among five members appointed to the ATP Tour's Players Committee Thursday.

In addition to Stich, Brad Gilbert and Todd Witsken of the United States, Martin Jaito of Argentina and Amelio Sanchez of Spain were appointed. Their terms on the committee run until 1992.

The players join the 10-man committee, which advises the ATP Tour's directors on matters dealing with the professional tennis tour.

Stich, 22, beat three-time Wimbledon champion and countryman Boris Becker this month at the All-England Tournament.

The win jumped Stich up the world rankings ladder to no. 4. At the end of 1990, Stich was still ranked no. 42 in the world.

## McEnroe falls to Herrera at Washington tournament

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A lethargic John McEnroe bowed out to the quickness and desire of 19-year-old Luis Herrera 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 in third-round action Thursday at the \$600,000 Washington Classic Tennis Tournament.

"I just didn't have it, the natural energy I usually have. I don't know why," said the second-seeded McEnroe. "I felt flat-footed, and I took myself out of the match. I beat myself — it's a terrible feeling, but that's the reality."

Numerous McEnroe errors gave the Mexican, ranked 110th, the confidence to go for his shots.

After breaking in the first game of the second set, thanks to a McEnroe double fault, the diminutive left-hander charged through the set to take it 6-2.

McEnroe's fate was sealed early in the third set, as Herrera ripped a service return to break at love in the first game. He raced to a 5-2 lead after breaking again in the seventh game, and then held serve to end it.

"I was playing much better as the match was going on," said Herrera, excited over his best

career win. "It's tough for him to come out and play well every match, but it's still McEnroe."

Andre Agassi, the top seed and defending champion, easily beat 20-year-old Chuck Adams 6-2, 6-2.

"My goal was to put him away as quickly as possible. I was focused tonight, that's all," he said after his 56-minute win.

Two upsets marked the day's play. Petr Korda, the 12th seed from Czechoslovakia beat fifth-seeded American Derrick Rostagno 6-1, 6-4, and unseeded German Markus Zöcke ousted 10th-seeded American Jimmy Arias 6-3, 6-4.

Zöcke beat Arias a day after defeating no. 7 Aaron Krickstein in the second round. Zöcke's opponent in Friday's quarterfinals would be Herrera.

"I always want to win in the first round, and when I looked at the draw I thought I had a chance in the second against Krickstein, and though I had a good chance to reach the quarters," Zöcke said.

He isn't so sure about his chances after that.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I put my socks in the hamper. I knew you wouldn't believe me, so I videotaped it."

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMARA HIRSCH  
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IF IT WORKS, STICK WITH IT

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K Q 8 5  
♥ K J 9 4  
♦ A 9 7 6  
♣ 8

**WEST**  
♠ 7 6  
♥ A 6 6  
♦ Q 8  
♣ K J 10 6 3 2 A Q 7 5 4

**EAST**  
♠ 9 2  
♥ Q 10 6  
♦ K J 5 3  
♣ A J 10 4 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A J 10 4 3  
♥ 7 3 2  
♦ K J 4 2  
♣ 9

The bidding:  
East Pass South West North  
5 ♠ 5 ♣ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

The recent Fall North American Championships, held in San Francisco, was the fourth-largest in the history of the event. This defense from one of the two premier events, the Blue Ribbon Pair Championship, tickled our fancy.

Sitting West was Larry Mori of Ballston Lake, N.Y. Since his partner was a passed hand and he did not hold much in the way of defense, he elected to take advantage of the vulnerability to preempt with three

clubs. North's double was automatic and East, Rick Zucker of Tarrytown, N.Y., increased the preempt by leaping to five clubs. That did not deter South from competing with five spades.

West led the king of clubs in an effort to get a look at dummy before deciding how to defend, then shifted to a low heart. Declarer had no idea how the cards lay and took the normal finesse of the jack, losing to East's queen.

Back came a trump. Declarer cleared the enemy trumps, then cashed the ace of diamonds and finessed the jack. In with the queen, West underfled the ace of hearts once more and declarer, not surprisingly, chose to finesse the nine.

East's ten won, and there was no reason not to return a heart. When declarer had to follow, West's ace became the third undertrick. The 300 East-West gained for this effort gave them a top score.

Given West's deceptive opening lead, which looked to all the world as if it was from an ace-king combination, we too might have suffered such an ignominious defeat. We wonder if there were any other North-South pairs who, with this combination, took no heart tricks at a spade contract.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY JULY 20, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Richter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Delays and obstacles in effect early this morning as the Moon squares Jupiter and later this afternoon as the Moon squares Mercury don't set down until late this evening as the Moon trines the Sun.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You now find that your partners are in a pretty odd frame of mind and you would be wise not to try to force them this day to your bidding.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) The manner in which you do for and serve others determines whether or not they remain in your life in the future so try to coordinate your efforts.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) A day to be sure you do listen carefully to whatever advice is given about how you can best renew your mind in ideas helpful to your present situation.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) You now find that your own residence is the place to put your harmonious ideas and efforts rather than in the outside world.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) This is your moment to avoid that hasty driving or careless walking and to make a point to so live your life that others see you can follow accepted pattern.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Your own finances should not be a concern to you now so get into

your bookkeeping and find out just where you do stand in money matters.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) You have that urge to make some very drastic changes but if you will sit back, life will do it for you and only the necessary changes will occur.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) You want to ferret into and find out what makes those about you tick as they do but forget them for the moment and undercover your own faults.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You now are able to show your friends now that you have self control and can keep from making those sharp comments that will hurt others.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Whatever causes you to have trouble with an influential person should be dropped from your life today or you could make a big mistake where your reputation is concerned.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You have so many new ideas you want to put them right in motion but make sure you do only those which approved by wise and experienced persons.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You usually have excellent hunches but certainly those that are yours now require that you do double-check them with persons of good judgment.

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## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AYLIG

RIPEV

GHURNY

SMOTED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

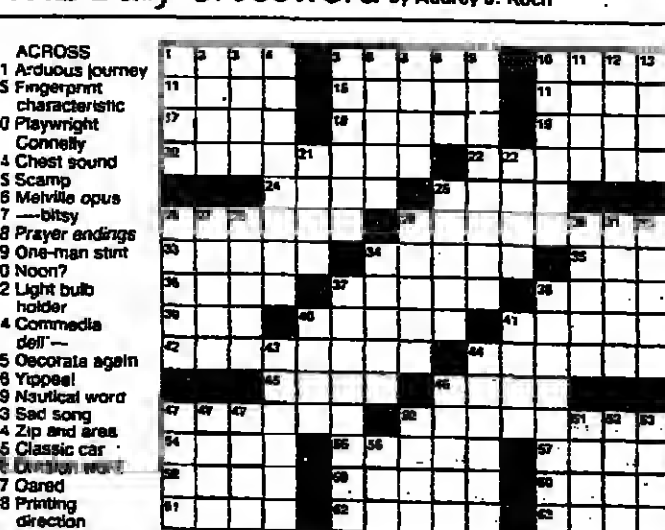
Answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE TIGER ASYLUM RITUAL

Answer: What some music gets when you're dining at a petriotic banquet—A RISE OUT OF YOU

## THE Daily Crossword by Audrey J. Koch



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Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN  
1 Adorn  
2 Have standing  
3 Fanned flames  
4 Bopart movie  
5 Specter  
6 "Bon - Richard"

47 007  
48 Table spread  
49 - Bus  
50 Smoke pipe

51 Lat. abbr.  
52 Vex  
53 Urges  
54 Against

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff





## Financial Markets

**U.S. Dollar in International Markets**

| Currency               | New York Close 17/7/1991 | Tokyo Close 18/7/1991 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sterling Pound         | 1.6495                   | 1.6525                |
| Deutsche Mark          | 1.7915                   | 1.7875                |
| Swiss Franc            | 1.5558                   | 1.5538                |
| French Franc           | 6.0770                   | 6.0365                |
| Japanese Yen           | 136.97                   | 136.92                |
| European Currency Unit | 1.1469                   | 1.1553                |

**European Currency Unit**

| Currency               | 1 MTH | 3 MTHS | 6 MTHS | 12 MTHS |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| U.S. Dollar            | 5.93  | 6.06   | 6.37   | 6.68    |
| Sterling Pound         | 10.87 | 10.87  | 10.66  | 10.64   |
| Deutsche Mark          | 6.68  | 6.93   | 9.18   | 9.25    |
| Swiss Franc            | 7.68  | 7.75   | 7.75   | 7.62    |
| French Franc           | 9.25  | 9.31   | 9.37   | 9.50    |
| Japanese Yen           | 7.40  | 7.43   | 7.31   | 7.25    |
| European Currency Unit | 9.68  | 9.81   | 9.81   | 9.87    |

**Precious Metals**

| Metal | USD/Oz | JD/Gm | Metal  | USD/Oz | JD/Gm |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Gold  | 369.70 | 7.20  | Silver | 4.43   | 10    |

**Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin**

| Currency       | Bid    | Offer  |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| U.S. Dollar    | .687   | .689   |
| Sterling Pound | 1.1330 | 1.1367 |
| Deutsche Mark  | .3835  | .3854  |
| Swiss Franc    | .4411  | .4435  |
| French Franc   | .1130  | .1136  |
| Japanese Yen   | .5012  | .5037  |
| Dutch Guilder  | .3404  | .3421  |
| Swedish Krona  | .1060  | .1065  |
| Italian Lira   | .0515  | .0518  |
| Belgian Franc  | .01865 | .01874 |

**Other Currencies**

| Currency       | Bid    | Offer  |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Bahraini Dinar | 1.7990 | 1.7980 |
| Lebanese Lira  | .0760  | .0780  |
| Saudi Riyal    | .01828 | .01840 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar  |        |        |
| Qatari Riyal   | .1857  | .1867  |
| Egyptian Pound | .1900  | .2025  |
| Omani Riyal    | 1.7500 | 1.7600 |
| UAE Dirham     | .1857  | .1867  |
| Greek Drachma  | .3400  | .3600  |
| Cypriot Pound  | 1.3900 | 1.4100 |

**CAS Indices for Amman Financial Market**

| Index            | 16/7/1991 Close | 17/7/1991 Close |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All-Share        | 110.77          | 110.24          |
| Banking Sector   | 106.62          | 105.32          |
| Insurance Sector | 119.35          | 118.47          |
| Industry Sector  | 114.42          | 115.00          |
| Services Sector  | 126.30          | 126.53          |

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.**

| One Sterling      | 1.6805/15     | U.S. dollar     |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.1545/50     | Canadian dollar |
|                   | 1.7572/82     | Deutsche mark   |
|                   | 1.9775/85     | Dutch guilder   |
|                   | 1.5213/20     | Swiss franc     |
|                   | 36.22/26      | Belgian franc   |
|                   | 5.9350/9600   | French franc    |
|                   | 1307/1308     | Italian lire    |
|                   | 136.95/137.05 | Japanese yen    |
|                   | 6.3580/30     | Swedish crown   |
|                   | 6.8460/10     | Norwegian crown |
|                   | 6.7950/8000   | Danish crown    |
| One ounce of gold | 370.30/370.70 | U.S. dollars    |

## Gorbachev gets minimal aid from Group of 7

LONDON (R) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, his minimal aid achieved of securing a link between the Soviet economy and the West, returned home Friday to press forward with the transition to market economics before a sceptical public.

Mr. Gorbachev said Thursday he and British Prime Minister John Major laid "the first bricks" of Moscow's new cooperation with the West in more than five hours of talks.

Mr. Gorbachev looked relaxed as Mr. Major announced first steps taken since Group of Seven (G-7) leaders of the world's richest nations announced a six-point programme of contacts, advice and technical assistance — but no cash or credits — following their annual summit.

These included expansion to £50 million (\$80 million) of a "know-how fund" to help embryonic Soviet private enterprise and the dispatch to Moscow by the end of the month of Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont.

"If all these elements work together, I believe the process of reform will be more successful and give results sooner," Mr. Gorbachev told British Broadcasting Corporation television.

"I think this is why at home what has happened will be judged as positive," he added.

The big boost he received from the G-7 leaders could help him stand his ground against hardline communists who revile the adoption of market principles as a sell-out.

But initial reaction in Moscow exposed the huge divide between the radical and conservative camps.

Liberals, who have blamed Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to satisfy both sides for the dramatic decline in production and living standards, said he had gained nothing from Western leaders.

Moscow's Communist Party chief said the "bourgeois liberalism" of market reform had no regard for social justice.

Mr. Gorbachev faces his next major confrontation next week at a session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party which he leads. Hardliners are expected to launch an assault on the party's new social democratic and pro-market leanings.

Mr. Major, as current G-7 chairman, is to visit the Soviet Union by the end of the year to monitor the Kremlin's progress in implementing reforms — including privatising industry, new price structures and overhauling the farming sector.

Some U.S. officials said the task before Mr. Gorbachev was enormous and suggested the Kremlin leadership still did not understand the principles of market economics.

"They understand what is needed from a policy point of view," U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said. "There's less understanding of what particularly needs to be done."

Mr. Gorbachev's subdued mood following Wednesday's talks prompted widespread speculation he had hoped to receive large credits despite firm statements by summit leaders in recent weeks that no new money would be forthcoming.

But a British official said Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh had told his British opposite number Douglas Hurd the Kremlin leader was satisfied with the outcome.

## Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

|                  | July 13-17   | July 6-10    |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Daily average    | JD 1,012,634 | JD 1,011,971 |
| Total volume     | JD 4,650,534 | JD 5,659,855 |
| Total shares     | 1,863,347    | 1,927,150    |
| No. Of contracts | 3,021        | 2,882        |

**Sectoral trading:**

|            | JD 2,402,214 (59.3%) | JD 2,759,619 (54.5%) |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Industrial | JD 1,229,921 (30.4%) | JD 1,638,795 (32.4%) |
| Financial  |                      |                      |
| Service    | (8.8%)               | (10.7%)              |
| Insurance  | (1.5%)               | (2.4%)               |

Share price index: 132.7  
No. of companies: 72  
Price movement (rise): 6  
(Decline): 58  
(Stable): 8

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Index-related buy and sell programmes bounced the Nikkei up and down but movement was limited ahead of the weekend and with the market's nerves strained by a string of scandals. The Nikkei slipped 42.35 points to 22,866.36.

FRANKFURT — Shares posted a gain of 0.4 per cent, after uncertainty and a lack of volume had pushed prices lower for the preceding three days. But dealers said only technical factors were supporting the market. The DAX index rose 5.66 to 1,623.99.

ZURICH — Shares closed steady after profit-taking before the weekend erased early gains. The SPI index ended up one at 1,129.1.

PARIS — The bourse ended the week on a flat note but analysts said renewed interest in retail stocks showed investors were fairly positive about the market. The CAC-40 index edged up just six points on the day and 9.25 on the week to 1,763.54.

LONDON — Shares slid to a lower close in quiet trade, depressed by a downturn on Wall Street. The downturn was limited when the Dow held above the 3,000 level in London trading hours. The FTSE 100 index closed down 5.8 at 2,541.5.

NEW YORK — Stocks recouped some losses at midday, with blue chips trading around Thursday's close. The Dow was off one at 3,015.

## Kuwaiti banks face debt squeeze, low confidence after Gulf war

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's banking system faces a severe debt squeeze and loss of client confidence following the Iraqi occupation and the Gulf war, bankers and economists say.

The emirate's banks could be exposed to between four and six billion dinars (\$13.6 to \$20.4 billion), about the level of their total deposits, because of long-standing debts, failure to collect on loans, a fall in the speculative value of their stock and capital flight, they say.

Only the guarantee of central bank support is likely to see them through.

"If the banks were left to their own devices they might not be able to survive," said one local banker. "But the government will save them until the crisis is over."

Kuwait's five commercial banks reopened March 24, three weeks after a U.S.-led force drove the Iraqis out of the country.

With the productive economy in tatters and shortages rife in every sector, bank customers rushed to withdraw their funds.

The central bank imposed a temporary 4,000 dinar (\$13,600) monthly ceiling on withdrawals and foreign currency transfers, since cashed to 6,700 dinars and due to be scrapped altogether on Aug. 3, the day after the invasion anniversary.

By suspending interbank lending, which is yet to resume, it also imposed de facto control over the whole banking system.

Bankers say capital flight has been rampant, especially in the first few months after liberation. They expect 30 to 40 per cent of all bank deposits — estimated at around five billion dinars — to drain out in search of a haven abroad.

Commercial customers have been either unable or unwilling to

pay outstanding debts while they await government grants to cover damage inflicted by the Iraqis on their assets.

"The occupation has affected clients' ability to meet their debts," central bank governor, Sheikh Salem Aziz Al Sabah, said in a recent interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al-Sayassah.

"Psychological factors have caused a rush to withdraw bank deposits... one cannot conceal the grave damage this can cause to local banks," he said.

The central bank is satisfied the economy is gaining strength and that investor confidence is returning now that the infrastructure is functioning again and food and other goods have returned to the shops.

But economists say the banks, four of which are state-controlled, face a daunting two years or more before they can function anything like normally again.

Senior officials have since the liberation repeated that the country is overbanked and that the government was likely to merge some of the banks. But this was unlikely before next year.

The one bank likely to remain intact is the National Bank of Kuwait, which remains profitable and is largely in private hands, bankers say.

The banks' problems go back to 1982 when Kuwait's unofficial secondary stock market, the Souk Al Manakh, collapsed after a wave of speculative buying based on post-dated cheques.

The banks, which had 40 per cent of their investment portfolio tied up in the souk, were still saddled with around 1.5 billion dinars (\$4.5 billion) of debt when Iraq invaded, Kuwait's leading economic thinker, Al-Sha'ir, said.

That exposure has been compounded by a further four to five billion dinars in outstanding

## Industrial production in China rises by 13%

BEIJING (R) — China's industrial production rose 13.4 per cent in the first half of 1991, but much of the added output is simply going into warehouses already crammed with shoddy surplus goods, the State Statistical Bureau has said.

The bureau, quoted in the official press, said China churned out goods worth 1.13 trillion yuan (\$211 billion) between January and June — thanks in part to Beijing's efforts to prop up flagging state industries with huge loans.

"They certainly are producing. The Chinese like to see their quotas fulfilled," said one Western economist. "The real question is — is any of this stuff getting sold?"

China's overall industrial production met its modest state target of six per cent in 1990, and the government began this year vowing that growth would be stepped up.

The Economic Daily quoted the bureau as saying the half-year figures represented progress, but that serious problems still plagued the economy could not be overlooked.

"Circulation is not smooth and efficiency is down, which is making the normal development of production extremely difficult," the newspaper said.

Foreign analysts said much of the growth in state industrial production could be attributed to the winding down of an official austerity programme and big loans to state industries.

The China Daily said during the first five months of 1990 banks provided 25.8 billion yuan (\$4.81 billion) to support the cash flow of industrial enterprises — more than normal, although a bit less than in the same period in 1990, when many state industries were close to bankruptcy.

loans. The head of Al-Sha'ir, Sheikh Jasssem Al Saadoun, reckons they will be lucky to recover more than 1.5 billion dinars.

Political considerations are also weighing heavily on the banking sector. After the war the government decided to write off the personal bank debts of all Kuwaitis.

The banks do not have to foot the bill but they still have to forgo interest they would have earned. At the same time they are obliged to pay out interest on certificates of deposit to cover the period of the Iraqi occupation.

The result, Sheikh Saadoun and others believe, is likely to be a 50 per cent drop in banking sector share prices when Kuwait's stock market reopens, probably at the beginning of next year.

Since the banking sector accounted for 80 per cent of share trading in 1989, the last full year before the Iraqi invasion, the impact is sure to be felt throughout the Kuwaiti economy.

Economists say the banks can only get back on their feet in tandem with the rest of the economy, especially the oil sector which was crippled by hundreds of oil fires.

But even after oil exports resume, probably towards the end of the year, other sectors crucial to the health of the banks are likely to remain depressed.

The real estate market has plummeted because the population has fallen from about two million before the Gulf crisis to less than one million.

The government's policy of reducing the proportion of non-Kuwaitis from over 70 per cent to well under 50 per cent means the population is likely to stay low.

"The situation will stabilise on this condition — that normal life returns to this country," local banker said.

"That means no political risks, freedom of movement of capital and a revival in the productive economy," he stressed.

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| 3 bed/F  | Semi-Villa     | Swefieh     | 10,000              |
| 3 bed/UF | Roof           | Jabal Amman | 6,000               |
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| 2 bed/UF | Apt. 1st floor | Jabal Amman | 3,500               |
| 3 bed/UF | Ground floor   | Jabal Amman |                     |
| 4 bed/UF | Ground floor   | Jabal Amman |                     |
| 3 bed/F  | Apt. 1st floor | Jabal Amman | 5,000               |
| 2 bed/F  | Semi-Villa     | Jabal Amman | 7,000               |
| 3 bed/F  | Apt.           | Abdoun      | 9,000               |
| 3 bed/UF | Ground floor   | Abdoun      | 9,000               |
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| 2 bed/F  | Roof           | Shmeisani   |                     |
| 3 bed/F  | Villa          | Shmeisani   | 12,000              |
| 3 bed/UF | Villa          | Shmeisani   | 9,000               |
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## S. African forces reported waging anti-ANC campaign

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — A South African newspaper Friday accused army units of mass killings of supporters of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC).

Police said they were investigating another newspaper report that police had paid \$90,000 to the ANC's main rival, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, to stage rallies and muster opposition to the ANC.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) denied a report in the pro-ANC New Nation newspaper that army special forces carried out mass killings last year to stir up fighting around Johannesburg between ANC and Inkatha supporters.

The New Nation quoted Felix Isais Ndumene, described as a former member of SADF special forces, as saying his unit carried out massacres on trains around Johannesburg last year. Mr. Ndumene, a Mozambican, said the unit was based near the Mozambique border and was made up largely of Mozambicans, Angolans and Zaireans.

The series of attacks on trains, buses and bars, including a massacre of 26 people aboard a train to Soweto, aroused widespread suspicion about the existence of a trained "third force" of agents provocateurs.

Mr. Ndumene, who has since left the SADF, said that when black opposition groups were legalised in February 1990, "we were told we would now have to fight a different kind of war."

SADF spokesman Riaan Louw

said the New Nation report was a "blatant lie."

In the other report, the liberal Weekly Mail, quoting police sources and bank documents, said Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi met security police on several occasions to discuss ways to shore up support for Inkatha after Mr. Mandela's release from jail in 1990.

The newspaper said Dr. Buthelezi was aware of the money but added there was no evidence that he knew it came from police.

The Weekly Mail reprinted what it said was a police major's memorandum recommending that arrangements be made for a big rally, "to show everyone that he (Buthelezi) has a strong base." Inkatha spokeswoman Suzanne Vos dismissed the report as a "hatchet job deluxe."

"Dr. Buthelezi says he has no knowledge of any payments of this nature," she said. The police have denied previous ANC accusations that they have aided Inkatha supporters in fights with ANC supporters that have cost at least 5,000 lives.

The ANC says the government favours the conservative Inkatha Party because it is sympathetic to business and refused to join armed resistance to apartheid.

Senior cabinet ministers are attending the Inkatha annual convention that opens Friday, boosting speculation that President F.W. de Klerk's National Party is considering a formal alliance to help beat the ANC in the first

non-racial election.

ANC selects 'shadow cabinet'

Meanwhile African National Congress leaders Thursday called for widespread pressure on the government to continue reforms, but also indicated some willingness to compromise.

The black opposition group's leaders, meeting for the first time since being elected last month, selected a "working committee," balanced between those with hardline views on ending apartheid and members of more moderate views.

Also Thursday, a newspaper published an interview with Nelson Mandela in which the president said the group would make concessions to get negotiations started on ending apartheid. "We are going on with negotiations," Mr. Mandela told The Star newspaper. "I am going out of my way to tell our people publicly that negotiation is the only method."

The ANC has been boycotting constitutional talks with Mr. De Klerk's government because of charges the government was responsible for political violence and has delayed releasing political prisoners. Mr. Mandela's new comments appeared to mark a softening of ANC policy.

The composition of the committee, which is intended to act as a shadow cabinet to the ANC Executive Committee, indicates it is likely to support Mr. Mandela's call for negotiations along

with mass action, such as strikes and protests, aimed at pressuring the government to continue reforms.

The ANC has demanded an interim national government and a Constituent Assembly that would negotiate a new constitution, but Mr. Mandela told the Star that "if the mutual confidence is there it is not necessary actually to form the interim government before we go on negotiating."

The 20-member committee elected Thursday includes Thabo Mbeki, considered a moderate; Chris Hani, head of the ANC military wing, Communist Party chief Joe Slovo and former ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo, a moderate.

In a statement on the meeting, the ANC reiterated charges that the government "had still done little" against forces causing the chronic violence in black townships.

"A key objective of the ANC during the coming period would be harnessing the efforts of the widest cross-section of our people to compel the South African government to clear the remaining obstacles so that genuine negotiations can commence as soon as possible," the statement said.

It also said the leadership endorsed the recent ANC national conference's call for setting up defence committees in embattled townships. The government and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party oppose defence committees, saying they could instigate further violence.

## Bush announces military help for Greece

SOUDBAY, Greece (AP) — U.S. President Bush announced stepped-up military help for Greece Friday as he toured strategic U.S. naval facility on the Greek island of Crete.

Mr. Bush flew to Crete after touring the Acropolis in Athens, where he told reporters that violent demonstrations against his visit didn't concern him and are similar to protests he would face in the United States.

Two U.S. frigates will be leased to Greece, Mr. Bush said, and delivery of 10 F-4E fighter aircraft will be accelerated to this summer with 18 more in the fall. Surplus tanks and artillery from North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) stocks would also go to Greece, Mr. Bush said at the U.S. Souda Bay Naval Base.

The initiatives were designed to strengthen U.S.-Greek security and help modernise the Greek Armed Forces, the president said.

"Each of these steps reaffirms the close and critical defence relationship with our valued NATO ally," Mr. Bush said, "and our support for Greece security will not waiver."

Accompanied by Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, Mr. Bush toured the U.S.S. De Wert and the Greek frigate Limnos.

Mr. Bush also thanked U.S. and Greek soldiers on the base for contributions to the allied cause in the Gulf war.

"Greece stood with us from the very first moment of Desert Shield to the final victory in Desert Storm," Mr. Bush said, calling Greece a "key member of our coalition."

"Day after day, Souda Bay was called upon to keep the supply lines moving. And day after day, Souda Bay did its duty with distinction," the president said in recognising one of the major supply facilities for the Gulf war.

The airfield near the huge Souda Bay facility is the primary departure point for U.S. reconnaissance flights that keep track of Soviet ship movements in the Mediterranean.

Demonstrators in Athens Thursday threw firebombs into two banks and an American Express branch and burned public buses as police fired tear gas grenades to break up about 2,000 students and others who marched down Athens' main boulevard.

Mr. Bush, as he toured the Acropolis in shirt-sleeves Friday morning, said he didn't see any of the protest and spent a "tranquil and very, very pleasant," evening. He slept at the U.S. ambassador's residence.

"Any place an American president goes, whether in Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, New York or Athens, we're bound to stir up a little interest," he told reporters, "but that's some of what democracy is all about."

"It doesn't concern me one bit. This goes with the territory," Mr. Bush said to reporters. He said it was "people letting go... to say what they think, the same way they do it in our country."

Later, Mr. Bush spoke to a breakfast meeting of the Greek-American Chamber of Commerce, praising Mr. Mitsotakis' efforts to reduce government bureaucracy and "get the economy on a growth path."

The demonstrators protested Mr. Bush's visit and demanded U.S. action expelling Turkey from Cyprus.

## Pakistan's anti-crime laws provoke furor

ISLAMABAD (R) — Tough new laws to combat rampant crime in Pakistan have unleashed a storm of protest from the opposition, who Friday accused Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of virtually reimposing martial law.

Opposition leaders said the government would use the measures to clamp down on its political foes as well as "dacoit" bandits who have gone on a spree of robberies, murder and kidnapping in recent months.

Parliament's hasty passage of a constitutional amendment Thursday night marked a black day in Pakistan's history, said Salman Taseer, information secretary of ousted Premier Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

"The move amounts to usurpation of people's rights. It is a new civil martial law," he told Reuters.

The dacoits appeared unconcerned.

In one of many incidents reported in Friday's newspapers, two men armed with daggers and knives forced their way into a businessman's house in a smart district of the capital in broad daylight Thursday.

They escaped with cash, valuables, a television and a video recorder after threatening to kill his wife and children if he raised the alarm.

Mr. Sharif said the new laws meant criminals would be punished swiftly "at the road squares and before the blood of the aggrieved dries."

Mr. Taseer said the government could not be trusted to use

its powers justly and would employ them against its opponents.

Deputy opposition leader Mohammad Afzal Khan told a Thursday night news conference that police could now "kill a person on mere suspicion or on finding a citizen just present at the scene of a crime."

The amendment, which still has to be approved by the upper house, allows the government to set up special courts for speedy trials.

Earlier decrees gave the government power to hold summary trials and for police to shoot on sight in certain areas.

Opposition members of the National Assembly, in a brief but stormy session Thursday evening, twice walked out and stood on their seats chanting "shame, shame" as the amendment was pushed through without debate.

They accused the ruling Islamic Democratic Alliance, which has a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, of bulldozing through the legislation in a way which undermined Pakistan's democratic process.

Existing anti-crime laws were sufficient and the problem was lax enforcement, said Pakistan Democratic Alliance Secretary General Khurshid Mehmud Kasuri.

Robberies, kidnappings and murders have increased in recent months, especially in the southern province of Sind.

Mr. Sharif cancelled an official visit to Japan earlier this month after two mass murders in his home province of Punjab.

## Aquino to abide by Senate decision on bases

MANILA (R) — President Corason Aquino said Friday she was confident the Philippine Senate would ratify a new bases treaty with the United States but would abide by the legislators' decision if they rejected it.

"I have great faith that the senators have the best interest of the country in mind," she said in a statement. "I am hopeful that they will ultimately realise that the agreement as constituted is for the good of the country."

"The executive department will make itself available to the Senate throughout their discussions and will abide by whatever decision is reached."

The treaty needs the votes of at least 16 of the country's 25 senators to take effect. A majority of the senators have opposed continued U.S. military presence in the former American colony.

Under the deal struck Wednesday by Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. negotiator Richard Armitage, Washington will give up volcano-ravaged Clark Air Base and retain Subic Naval Station plus the adjacent Cubi Point Airstrip for at least 10 years.

In return, the United States will pay about \$200 million in cash for security assistance plus other benefits, which Manila said would bring the total to more than \$800 million annually.

Senators reacted angrily to the accord, saying the cash component was too low and the non-cash benefits, including food aid and surplus military equipment, would have to be negotiated yearly, making Manila appear as a beggar.

Corason Aquino

Senate President Jovito Salonga said the treaty would face stiff opposition in the chamber.

Mr. Armitage left Manila Friday for Washington after meeting leaders of the Philippine House of Representatives.

House leaders said in a statement after the meeting they believed the agreement "will have the majority support of the Filipino people."

U.S. bases spokesman Stanley Schragar said he thought the agreement would be supported on Capitol Hill. "I think it's a good deal for the United States," he said.

Meanwhile mudflows thundered down on villages near an erupting Philippine volcano Friday, burying dozens of abandoned houses, but there were no casualties, rescue officials and residents said.

"It was 15 metres wide and moving at nearly 30 kilometres per hour," relief officer Major Wilfredo Dulay said, describing the avalanche of boulders and mud that struck parts of Capas town, 90 kilometres north of Manila.

"Luckily, there were no casualties," he said. Hundreds of people were evacuated just before the mudflows reaching eight feet (2.5 metres) high swamped portions of Santa Juliana, Santa Lucia and Baling, small villages in Capas Town, Maj. Dulay said.

## Gates is a 'subject' in Iran-contra probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House dismissed warnings that the investigation by Iran-contra prosecutor Lawrence Walsh might affect his nomination of Robert Gates to head the CIA, say legal sources.

The administration believed Mr. Walsh had been crippled by a series of setbacks, including his failure to prosecute the former CIA station chief in Costa Rica, Joseph Fernandez, because the White House refused to declassify documents sought by the defence.

"The White House felt it had taken the air out of his (Walsh's) sails," said one source.

President George Bush asked White House legal counsel C. Boyden Gray several days before nominating Mr. Gates on May 14 about the state of Mr. Walsh's 4½-year investigation, said the source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Gray knew that Mr. Gates had testified before a grand jury investigating the diversion of profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran to the contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Mr. Gray also knew that Mr. Walsh had notified Mr. Gates he was more than just a witness in the investigation — that he was a "subject," meaning that his conduct was subject to scrutiny, said a second source.

The Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman, Sen. David Boren, said he, too, was told by Mr. Walsh about the time of the nomination that Mr. Gates was a "subject" of the probe. But Mr. Walsh also "did not tell me that it wasn't Mr. Gates who would be indicted," Sen. Boren told reporters.

Sen. Boren said he had relayed what he learned from Mr. Walsh about the investigation's "scheduling and procedure" to the White House, primarily in conversations with Mr. Gates' boss, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft. He said, however, that he was not consciously acting as an intermediary between the two.

But Mr. Gray was also cautioned by at least one lawyer familiar with Mr. Walsh's investigation that the grand jury was still hearing witnesses and that the investigation could still yield information harmful to Mr. Gates, said the first source.

"Gray basically ignored warnings that Mr. Walsh could come back to bite them," this source said.

The White House believed that Mr. Gates was just one of dozens of current and former officials interviewed in the ongoing criminal probe and that the status of "subject" didn't imply he was in any danger of being implicated, said the source.

In an interview, Mr. Walsh declined to confirm that Mr. Gates is a subject or that Mr. Gates had been informed of his status.

## Khmer Rouge still fight artillery war since truce

DAMBAK SDAU, Cambodia (R) — The Khmer Rouge (KR) kept up a heavy artillery war in western Cambodia since the Phnom Penh government and its guerrilla rivals agreed to a ceasefire last month, local commanders say, but no significant infantry battles have broken out.

"The KR is trying to do everything to save their infantry rather than their ammunition," Kem Saphin, the Phnom Penh government's commissar in the area

behind the frontline told Reuters Thursday.

"That is why they keep shelling us instead of attacking us," he said.

The thud of incoming artillery could be heard as he spoke.

The commissar spoke in the remains of a district headquarters, its roof blown away by enemy bombardment and even its interior walls pocked by shell fragments.

## Soviets are not offended by G-7's response to Gorbachev

MOSCOW (AP) — Although Mikhail Gorbachev came away from the economic summit in London with less than some Soviets had hoped, commentators said Thursday the country should not feel disappointed or insulted.

"No one is going to give us anything simply because they are dazzled by the 'pretty eyes' of perestroika, glasnost, and freedom of speech," said the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

"When it's a matter of money or credits, self comes first, and we have no right to feel offended," it said.

At the conclusion of the summit Wednesday, the leaders of the world's seven strongest industrialised democracies pledged technical assistance and cooperation — but not cash or loans — to bolster Mr. Gorbachev's economic reforms.

Although the Soviet president had not asked for a specific sum of money, he made it clear he wanted international financing to prop up the ruble during a transition to free trading of the currency on world markets.

Mr. Gorbachev appeared disappointed with the response from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Germany and Japan. "We shall find our way through this, we shall extricate ourselves, whether you help us or not," he said Wednesday in London.

At home, however, his trip was portrayed as a valuable first step. Although the immediate results were "more conceptual than pragmatic," the government newspaper Izvestia said, "they will inevitably give birth to others."

Pravda said the meeting "can be compared to the breakthrough that occurred in Geneva in 1985," when Mr. Gorbachev first met Mr. Ronald Reagan and began to chip away at the former president's conviction that the Soviet Union was an evil empire.

"That breakthrough was political, this one can become economic," the party newspaper said. Mr. Gorbachev did get one plum in London: An announcement that President George Bush would travel to Moscow at the end of the month to sign a nuclear arms control treaty at a super-power summit.

It calls for technical assistance for the Soviet energy industry, food distribution, nuclear safety and conversion of defence plants to civilian production.

It also includes "special association" status for the Soviet Union with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. And it promises improved access for Soviet goods to Western markets.

The radical newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta said that even before the London session, it was clear the G-7 countries would not provide money, so they came up with a less-tangible programme.

"Obviously, the leaders of the major capitalist countries do not want President Gorbachev to return empty-handed, for this would give the diehards in the Soviet leadership a chance to declare his talks with the West a waste of time," the newspaper said.

Some officials argued Thursday that a massive infusion of foreign cash would not, in any case, have solved the country's economic decline.

"Just getting credits without even knowing what to use them for — that's like pouring water into the sand of the Arabian Desert," said Ruslan Khasbulatov, acting chairman of the Russian Federation's legislature.

The legislative leader, a close ally of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, said the Soviet Union needs to create the social and legal basis for a free market. "Then we won't need to ask for anything from anyone," he said. "Businessmen will come on their own to invest because they will have confidence."

The Soviet government announced Wednesday that during the first half of 1991, industrial production fell 10 per cent and average real income dropped 12 per cent, after inflation. The State Statistics Committee also forecast that the Soviet equivalent of gross national product would decline 4 per cent this year.

Those gloomy figures reflect a continuing drop in living standards that foreign aid cannot solve, said Valery Makarov, director of the Central Economic and Mathematical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

"I don't think the refusal by the Group of Seven to give any direct credits to our country will change anything," he said. "No Western credits can really change the general economic situation."

## 600 rebels, 78 troops killed in latest Sri Lankan fighting

COLOMBO (AP) — More than 600 Tamil rebels and 78 soldiers have died in nine days of the most intense combat since the Tamil independence drive began eight years ago, the government said Friday.

Officials said Friday that government troops killed at least 100 Tamil rebels in the latest drive to rescue a besieged army camp, one of the few bases in the embattled north still under military control.

Fifteen soldiers also were killed in the fighting Thursday to relieve the Elephant Pass camp, said the officials at the Joint Operations Command, the centre of the government's anti-guerrilla operations.

The fighting erupted after the rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) tried to storm the camp and laid a siege.

At least 18,000 people have been killed in the nine-year-old insurgency that grew out of complaints that the majority Sinhalese discriminate against Tamils in jobs and education.

The Elephant Pass camp, 300 kilometres north of Colombo, straddles a causeway linking the rest of Sri Lanka with the rebel-held Jaffna peninsula.

The officials said 89 soldiers were injured Thursday in close combat when troops could not use heavy artillery for fear of hitting the camp, where about 1,000 soldiers are resisting the rebel siege.

## Final snag was key to START anti-cheating worries

WASHINGTON (AP) — The final obstacle to agreement on the landmark START nuclear arms treaty was arcane in the extreme. But it held the key to resolving the more profound issue of possible cheating by either side, analysts said Friday.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, or START, treaty that President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev clinched in London Wednesday includes ways of inspecting each other's arsenals so as to discourage cheating.

But, knowing there is no way to actually stop either side from cheating, the negotiators worked until the final minutes on a complex formula for minimising the advantage to be gained from violating treaty limits on numbers of warheads allowed on missiles and bombers.

It appears likely that the U.S. Senate will ratify the treaty, but critics are almost certain to focus on the potential dangers of Soviet violations.

The U.S. negotiating team was concerned that the Soviets, in developing a new version to their existing SS-25 intercontinental

ballistic missile, might be able to manipulate the treaty's warhead-counting rules to give them extra SS-25 firepower if they chose to "break out" of the treaty in a crisis.

The treaty's overall effect is to reduce the superpowers' long-range nuclear weapons by about 30 per cent over seven years. Nine years in the making, it is the first treaty to require absolute reductions in this kind of nuclear weaponry.

The SS-25 was a peculiar case in the START negotiations because U.S. officials believe it could carry in flight a greater weight of firepower than the Soviets have so far declared.

If that were true, and if the Soviets were allowed to declare a "new type" of SS-25 without making extensive changes, then it could serve as a prototype for quickly and surreptitiously increasing the number of warheads on the entire fleet of SS-25s, U.S. officials believe.

Not being able to call a slightly modified SS-25 a "new type" is important, because that requires that the old version as well as the

new one be counted as carrying the higher number of warheads on the new one. That would, in effect, overcount the actual number of warheads.

The key to preventing the Soviets from making the "new type" classification of the modified SS-25 was in requiring that test flights of the modified version be long enough in distance to demonstrate the true extent of its extra power.

Going into the Bush-Gorbachev meeting Wednesday in London, the final disagreement was over this required test flight distance, according to Jack Mendelsohn, a former U.S. delegate to the START negotiations.

A U.S. government official, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that this was the sticking point.

The Soviets wanted the required test distance to be 10,000 kilometres, or 6,200 miles, and the United States wanted 11,000 kilometres, or 6,820 miles. They settled on the U.S. figure, Mr. Mendelsohn said.

A related issue settled during talks last weekend in Washington

between Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh was over the number of warheads that could be taken off strategic ballistic missiles and not counted against the total allowed in the treaty.

The proposal that this "downloading" be allowed was originally made by the U.S. side, but the Soviets then suggested a higher number than was acceptable to the Americans. The U.S. concern in the final stages was that the Soviets would, in a crisis, put "downloaded" warheads back on their missiles.

To minimise the potential "reloading" problem, the two sides agreed that the reentry vehicles that encase the warheads on the Soviet SSN-18 submarine-launched ballistic missile and the American Minuteman III silo-based ballistic missile be modified so that withdrawn warheads cannot be reattached.

They also agreed that on other ballistic missiles there cannot be more than 500 "free spaces," or slots in the reentry vehicles onto which withdrawn warheads could be attached, Mendelsohn said.

## COLUMN 8

### Remains of tsar, family reportedly found

MOSCOW (R) — Nine skeletons believed to be those of the former Russian tsar and his family, executed by Bolshevik revolutionaries 73 years ago, have been found near the Ural city of Sverdlovsk, a city official said. But it was unclear how the remains had been identified or whether the find conflicted with a claim by a writer two years ago that he had located their bones in swampland. Postfactum News Agency quoted Sverdlovsk regional chief executive Eduard Rossel as saying a team of experts had found remains which in "great probability" belonged to Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, four daughters, son and servants. Mr. Rossel said the burial site of the family, executed in July 1918 by Bolsheviks who feared his liberation by advancing anti-Communist forces, was excavated on July 12. The killing of the tsar and his entire family caused outrage abroad, despite efforts by the Bolsheviks to keep the action secret. There have been repeated unconfirmed reports that the youngest daughter, Anastasia, escaped. Postfactum said the skull believed to have belonged to Nicholas contained traces of mummified human tissue and a piece of his clothing was found nearby. Many mass summary executions took place in the region during the civil war that followed the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Mr. Rossel gave no details of where the bodies were found or how they were linked to the tsar and his family.

Existing anti-crime laws were sufficient and the problem was lax enforcement, said Pakistan Democratic Alliance Secretary General Khurshid Mehmud Kasuri.

Robberies, kidnappings and murders have increased in recent months, especially in the southern province of Sind.

Mr. Sharif cancelled an official visit to Japan earlier this month after two mass murders in his home province of Punjab.

### Sprinting 'corpse' stands trial

YAOUNDE (R) — A man who was paraded around as a corpse through the Cameroonian port of Douala by anti-government protesters went on trial Thursday for faking death. Abel Biyaga was arrested after 500 demonstrators bore his inanimate body through army roadblocks Monday shouting, "You shot him — shoot us too."

Witnesses said Biyaga leaped from a cart and sprang away when soldiers started firing into the air. A minor opposition leader, Abel Massock, faces charges for pushing the cart. Mr. Massock made local headlines in April when he vanished for three weeks in an alleged kidnapping. He has refused to discuss the incident, saying it could cause him psychological damage. The government has denied security forces were involved.

U.S. bases spokesman Stanley Schragar said he thought the agreement would be supported on Capitol Hill. "I think it's a good deal for the United States," he said.

Meanwhile mudflows thundered down on villages near an erupting Philippine volcano Friday, burying dozens of abandoned houses, but there were no casualties, rescue officials and residents said.

"It was 15 metres wide and moving at nearly 30 kilometres per hour," relief officer Major Wilfredo Dulay said, describing the avalanche of boulders and mud that struck parts of Capas town, 90 kilometres north of Manila.

"Luckily, there were no casualties," he said. Hundreds of people were evacuated just before the mudflows reaching eight feet (2.5 metres) high swamped portions of Santa Juliana, Santa Lucia and Baling, small villages in Capas Town, Maj. Dulay said.

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